Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,468—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	26th Nov.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st „
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,826	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecorzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	28th Nov.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 18, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,600	8th Dec., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 5th December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Nov. 10, 1898.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped [illegible] cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

[illegible]HE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An [illegible]dispensable Book for Travellers in India and the [illegible]tains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the [illegible]way Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and [illegible] Seas, and other useful information. Price [illegible]loured Map of India revised from Official [illegible] had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and [illegible] and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 1[illegible] a. m., on the 24th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 3rd December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 25th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 25th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable [illegible]ge of Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,900	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LASS	6,000	Flandin	15th Dec.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Partie and Missionaries.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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Hand book of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA ; Old Court House Street.

1899

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No. 13.—Small Octavo. A week in an opening, 6 by 3⅞ in.	2	4	2	8
No. 12.—Enld Small Octavo. Two days to a page, 6 by 3⅞ in.	3	8	4	0
No. 11.—Octavo. Note-paper size. A week in an opening, 7½ by 3¾ in.	3	8	4	0
No. 9.—Octavo. Note-paper size. Two days to a page, 7½ by 4¾ in.	4	8	5	0
No. 11D.—Octavo. Note-paper size. Three days in an open page for memos. of accounts and right hand page for accounts, 7½ by 4¾ in.	4	8	5	0
No. 8.—Octavo. Note-paper size. One day to a page, 7½ by 4¾ in.	5	4	6	0
No. 18.—Pocket Diary	1	4	1	8
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33.—Quarto. Interleaved with blotting paper, 10 by 8 in.	1	12	2	0
32.—Folio F[illegible]p[illegible] week on a page, interleaved with blotting [illegible] by 8 in.	1	4	1	7
No. 31.—Folio Fo[illegible] A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, [illegible]	1	4	1	8
No. 31.—Folio, inte[illegible]d with blotting paper, 12¾ by 8 in.	2	4	2	8
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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

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SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
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THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
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A TRIAL SOLICITED.

KEMP'S COCA WINE

THERE IS TO-DAY no choicer preparation of the COCA LEAF than THIS WINE, which whilst exhibiting to the fullest extent the STRENGTHENING, STIMULATING and RESTORATIVE powers of THE DRUG, retains unimpaired the AROMA and FLAVOUR of the WINE, and is thus, a perfectly palatable medicinal tonic fit for use AT THE TABLE or AS A LIQUEUR.

INVARIABLY OF FULL STRENGTH and standard quality KEMP'S COCA WINE may be relied upon as superior to imported brands.

STIMULATES,
STRENGTHENS,
RESTORES.

Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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SICK ROOM REQUISITES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, hold the most complete and PERFECT STOCK in INDIA.

AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS, BELTS, TRUSSES, BANDAGES, ACCOUCHMENT, OUTFITS, complete WATERPROOF SHEETS, ICE BAGS, and CAPS, INHALERS, HOT WATER BOTTLES, RESPIRATORS, ENEMAS, DOUCHES, SYRINGES, SICK FEEDERS, SURGICAL HOSIERY, OIL SILK AND GAUZE, GUTTAPERCHA TISSUE, SPLINTS of every kind, CRUTCHES, ARM SLINGS, and MANY HUNDREDS of other articles ready for immediate delivery.

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STANDS UNRIVALLED as a recuperative remedy in all CASES OF IMPAIRED nerve and BRAIN POWER HOWEVER CAUSED. FOR BUSINESS MEN feeling the effect of overwork, worry and brainfag it acts promptly, and the first few doses will

RENEW THE APPETITE,
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GUARANTEED	superior to any Watches at the price.
GUARANTEED	Perfect Timekeepers.
GUARANTEED	to last a life-time.
GUARANTEED	to go for 3 years without the necessity for cleaning and reoiling.
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GUARANTEED	English Watches at hitherto impossible prices.
GUARANTEED	The most reliable and therefore cheapest Watches made.
GUARANTEED	for durability and workmanship.
GUARANTEED	for accuracy of performance.
GUARANTEED	without a rival.
GUARANTEED	Sterling Silver cases.

PRICE.—Crystal Face Case Rs. 95. Hunting Case Rs. 105. Half Hunting Rs. 110. In neat Morocco Case with Spare Glass and mainspring and guaranteed for 3 years.

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ISIS CIGARETTES.

A very Superior CIGARETTE Cork-tipped in Air-tight Tins of 100. Rs. 4-4 per Tin.
Per 1,000 Rs. 40.

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FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a hamper of really CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

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Absolute Security.
[illegible]nds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the India[illegible]n Trust Act.
* P[illegible]ders can appoint their own Directors.
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* Policy hold[illegible]wide and indisputable.
90 per cent. of Profi[illegible]ne.
Policies simple inform, worl[illegible]nt. of the Tabular premiums
Lapsed policies revived without [illegible]
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per ce[illegible] paid.
[illegible]and Endowments,
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life [illegible]
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

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GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India [illegible]r from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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Manager ....MR. EDWIN GEACH.

A GENUINE
19th Century up-to Date Attraction
STARTING
WEDNESDAY NIGHT NEXT!
ALWAYS
GO WHERE THE CROWDS GO
So
GO WITH THE CROWDS
To Welcome
THE FLYING JORDANS!
THE FLYING JORDANS!
Bright, Brilliant and Beautiful Aerial Stars
Supported by their
SPECIALLY SELECTED VAUDEVILLE COMPANY.

16 NEW STAR ARTISTS 16

MANAGERIAL NOTICE.

In announcing the advent of this great combined entertainment, comprising
THE FUN OF THE COMEDY,
THE MUSIC OF THE OPERA,
AND THE
SENSATIONS OF THE CIRCUS

The Management beg to state that, owing to the Eastern Theatres being too small, they have at an enormous expense, equipped a PERFECT THEATRE, with COMPLETE and APPROPRIATE Scenery and MAMMOTH Stage, furnishing seating accommodation for 3,000 people.

THE COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC

Is a first consideration of the management. The arrangements being the combined result of monetary outlay and scientific principle to secure absolute comfort. Foremost amongst the

NEW STAR ARTISTS
who have the honour of appearing in this city are
THE
FEARLESS FLYING JORDANS.
ASTOUNDING AERIAL ARTISTS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Rs 1	2,000	Seats	at	Rs. 1
" 2	500	Seats	at	" 2
" 3	500	Seats	at	" 3

PLAN NOW OPEN
at
SOUNDY AND Co.

THE CHANDUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DIVIDEND of RUPEES THIRTY per share free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after Thursday, the 24th November, 1898, between 12 noon and 4 P.M., to the Shareholders of the Chandur Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 16th day of November, 1898, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

JAMNADASS MATHURADASS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 18th November, 1898.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.
INCLUDING J. R. JAMNAGAR AND DHRANGADHRA RAILWAYS.
SUPPLY OF DEODAR SLEEPERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer in Chief of this Railway at his office at Bhavnagar Para up to 20th December, 1898, for SUPPLY of (20,000) Twenty thousand first-class Metre Gauge DEODAR SLEEPERS 6 by 8 by 4 1-2, delivered at Wadhwan Junction or on Bedi Bunder, near Jamnagar.

Particulars and conditions of Supply can be had on application to the Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Railway, Bhavnagar Para.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 17th November, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs.	a.
Crest correctly engraved from	6	0
Crest and Motto	8	0
Crest and Monogram	10	0
Monograms only from	5	0
Address engraved, one line, any style ...	4	0
Address, two lines, any style	6	0

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These Designs are Free of Charge when an Order is given, otherwise the Preliminary Sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs.	a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 impressions	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2	0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES, AND PRINTING.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved..........	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved ...	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs.	a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2	0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS... { No Charge made for Engraving when Orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES .... { No Charge made for Engraving when Orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

A very large selection of all the newest and most fashionable Cards of the present Season.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH CARDS.

The variety of pattern and the beauty of design of these Cards becomes more noticeable year by year and the stock just received for the coming season still shows an advance.

HAND-PAINTED CARDS.

A special artist has been engaged upon these productions, and the selection of water-colour painting of Flowers in pure wash and in body colour is exceptionally fine. Prices from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

SPECIAL CARDS.

Messrs. THACKER & Co. will be pleased to receive early orders for Cards to be specially printed and stamped with Crest or Monogram.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... " 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ...... " 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

NOW READY.—The CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE with full Explanatory Notes and Select Important Rulings up to October, 1898, by K. K. SUNTOKE B. A., LL. B., Principal, the Bombay Law School. Price Rs. 4-8; Rs. 5, V P, Of all Book-sellers.

CHILDREN'S BASSINETTS, new stock of superior make, from Rs. 27 8. Cheapest ever offered yet by any Firm in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COTTON GINNING MACHINES.—Specially made for Indian use, Price Moderate and saves good amount of labour. Samples to be seen in the Museum of the Japanese Consul, at Church Gate St. For particulars apply to H. NAKAGIRI, 82, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

RS. 12-8.—SUN-PROOF HELMETS. White Shikar, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

A BARGAIN—TENT for SALE.—Bought for Rs. 250. Offers for Rs. 100 only. In very good condition. Apply "D," care of this paper.

GO! Where you will on comparison, you will find that no place in India has that Assortment of Xmas Toys and Presents, Specially Imported by SHROFF BROTHERS.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street,—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Apply with copies of certificates, stating salary required. Apply "A.," care of this paper.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "23," care of this office.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

PLEASE note our Organs and other Goods are imported from the well-known London firm, Messrs. John G. Murdoch and Co., Limited, 91 and 93, Faringdon Road, E. C.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several DETACHED Bungalows suitable for families. Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—"If we come up next year we shall stay with you—Your Table arrangements are superior to any." St——ley Carter, Major."

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Choleras, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontispiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER, free of charge.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithograph, ing orders, For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL AXLE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire), ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21st DAY OF DECEMBER 1898, FOR THE supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS:—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE:—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons).

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in IN SEALED DRUMS OF NOT LESS THAN 5 GALLONS FOR TRIAL.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a Course of Haskell Lectures on RELIGIONS and the PHILOSOPHY of RELIGION, by the Rev. Dr. FAIRBAIRN, Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, will be delivered in the HALL of WILSON COLLEGE, Chowpatty, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 6 P. M.

SUBJECT:—The INTERPRETATION of NATURE and the CREATIVE IDEAS of RELIGION.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF
ROCHESTER AND OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

I HAVE THIS DAY RETURNED to BOMBAY and accordingly WITHDRAWN the POWERS of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. H. HANNA, on the 27th March last.

F. J. PARROTT,
Manager for India and the East.

November 18th, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 [illegible] the aggregate may be deposited within any one ye[illegible] 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be ma[illegible] of two or more persons, and the balance ma[illegible] or more of them or to the survivor or surviv[illegible]

Interest is allowed [illegible] THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minim[illegible] balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can [illegible] obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 18[illegible]

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta.
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London Liverpool and Bristol.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TENDERS for the LEASE of a REFRESHMENT BAR at the Racecourse, Mahaluxhmi.

For particulars apply to
SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to
Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S'
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL..........£600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..........	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE .... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA..........	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA..........	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowin interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Goolamhusein Parpia of Bombay, and Mr. P L Mookerjee, of Calcutta, ex s.s. Trieste—

P 44 M L, 12-16—5 cases 20 dozens black bentwood chairs.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, books and hat stands, four-seated ottoman, &c.

1 lot table and wall lamps
1 silver watch by John Jones
1 lot medical books
1 lot cigarettes
1 lot Hungarian bitter water
On account and at the risk of Mr. Jaitha Dossa—
177 bales pot paper

AT 2 P. M.

1 second-hand victoria
1 strong double-seated brougham
Cart
1 chestnut pony with saddle and bridle complete
1 Maltese goat with kid
1 pneumatic second-hand Granville bicycle
1 perambulator
1 double-seated tricycles
Few pneumatic and cushion tyred bicycles
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the effects of the late Captain S. J. CHAMIER, R.A., consisting of—

1 English chest of drawers, tantalus liquor frame, 1 plated top claret jug, table covers, Persian and Brussels carpets, Indian and Cambay carpets, one tent with poles, bead chicks, pictures, art vases, brass table ornaments, wall plates, military uniforms and helmets, cricket bag with bat, photo frames, cigar boxes and flasks, scales with weights, door curtains, bridle and spurs, one lot of books, ladies', gent's and baby's wearing apparel, &c. The property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS, PAREL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Currimbhoy Mill, Parel, on account of the insurance offices concerned—

A quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BABA DHABOO STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Bhut Pitambur Akheram and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Allibhoy Esmailjee and Mahomedally Allibhoy, the following property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Baba Dhaboo Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 3-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2710, New No. 9715, Old Survey No. 1-1041 and New Survey No. 4126, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6922 and Street No. 188-190 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by Baba Dhaboo Street aforesaid, on the West by the sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Noorbhoy Vallijee, and on the South by the house of Ghellabhai Khanbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December next, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. William Valsey, consisting of—

Several hundred volumes of books on chemistry, photography, electricity, engineering, hygiene, science, religion, and general literature, photographic camera, rubber stamp materials, magic lanterns and slides, portable forge, families printing outfit, binoculars, lenses, test glasses, purses, penknives, revolvers and cartridges, magnifying glasses, Chubb's padlocks, watches, cigar cases, syringes surgical instruments, battery cells, batteries, musical boxes, watchmakers and carpenters wood carving and other tools, dynamo, tables, chairs, couch, sideboard, cot, copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, gold watches by Jones, London, metal watches, gold chains, bracelets, bangles.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
NO. 23, APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of and on account and risk of the concerned the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eight burgas and fifty square yards or five hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Fazendaree under No. P2-30, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-houses and stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under D Ward No. 2053 (1) and 2053 (2,) and street No. 18 and 18A, situate and being on the West side of Grant Road, No. 12, Khetwady Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on the east by the said Grant Road, No. 11 or 12 Khetwady Lane, on the West by the property of Desa family, on the north by the property of Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotarm and on the south partly by the property of Khoja Laduck Hajee and partly by the property of the said Desa family and are now in the occupation of Mr. Goolamhoosein Parpiot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Gasford Lodge, Chinchpoogly Hill Road, the very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order, sweet-toned rosewood cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, &c., &c., the property of C. Hogg, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the very valuable English tead and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Soundy and Co, in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, Bohemian glass flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels' carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. J. Ross, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 294 of 1897.

Thacker Oomersey Ludha....................Plaintiff,
vs.
Thacker Canjee Ludha and another..........Defendants.

Pursuant to the order made in the above Suit on the 2nd day of September, 1898, the undersigned will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1898, at 4 p.m., under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above Suit, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground, with the two dwelling-houses or messuages standing thereon, situate in the Town and Island of Bombay, at Duncan Road, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 606 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old Nos. 2989, 2536, and Collector's new Nos. 9931, 9557, old Survey Nos. 1-4380, 2-4330, new Survey No. 5662, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Duncan Road, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Jairam Shivji, and on or towards the south by the property of Gopaldas Madhowdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Mr. Madhavji Virjee, Attorney for the Receiver, at his Office, No. 67, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
[illegible]
Wesel-am-

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 9 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	18 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Funds Fire and Life	£ 9,575,342
Total Assets as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
Total Claims Paid	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Established 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:

St. Mildred's House, Poultry,
London, E. C.

Assets Exceed—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

Established 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JAMES SMART,

Established 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

555 & 556, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"It is nearly 80 years ago" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

LL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent e, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on da. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus s. Arrangements made with Families, for

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	11,92½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	29 5

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	290	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	150
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	75
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	7½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs10½	192½xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	240xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	400
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	30	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	60	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	12	400	400	dvd Rs36	395
Munmar M	[illegible]	250		25	120xd
New Berar	[illegible]	500	500	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	[illegible]	125	125	Rs 15	157½xd
Prince of Wales	15	500	[illegible]	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	50	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	26	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,010xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	425
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart		000		Rs75	1,015xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	.000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,50	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian	1,34	...	30	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.4	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	850	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,890
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	835
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	455
Gogria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	400
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Ghun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	500
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,415
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	390
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	215
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,230
Mohanlal K. Parekh & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	96 1-4
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,800
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	580	1,000	1,0 c	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	's. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	d25	dvd Nil	225
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,050 xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs4	1,000
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	705
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	640
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	800	500	800	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	560	1,000	1,000	Nil	2125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,800	dvdRs.50	470
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	.000	1,000	-	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,759	100	100	dvd Rs 5	140xd
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	6,060	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,600	2,500	1,500	300	5,400
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,370
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 . ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,025
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2, 0	600	50	[illegible]	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	335
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
arcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	8	12 pr. ct.	116
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	68
Port Canning Co.	[illegible]	000	1,000	dvdR023	440
Soundy & Co.	[illegible]	100		5	70
Treacher & Co.	[illegible]	500		0	1,010
Thacker & Co.	[illegible]	100			145
Telephone Co.	[illegible]	251		dvdR1½	261

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 4-49m., 5-43a. Low water, 11-51m., 11-32a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Casual ratepayers' election, Byculla Ward, Municipal office.
Principal Fairbairn's lecture on "the Interpretation of Nature and the Creative Ideas of Religion," Wilson College, 6 p.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. Paramatta, will be closed at the General Post Office 2 p.m. to-morrow

The Fourteenth Indian Congress.—The fourteenth Session of the Indian Congress will be held in Madras on the 28th, 29th, and 30th December next. Mr. A. M. Bose, M.A., Barrister-at-law, has consented to preside.

Artillery Practice.—Artillery half-yearly testing practice will take place from the B. L. Guns at the Mahaluxmi Fort at 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 22nd November 1898, and at Malabar South Fort on Wednesday the 23rd November 1898 at 10 a.m.

Lectures on Religion.—The first of Principal Fairbairn's Lectures on Religions and the Philosophy of Religion will be delivered in Wilson College Hall, Chowpathy, to-day at 6 p. m. The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-Chancellor of the University will preside. The title of the Lecture is "the Interpretation of Nature and the Creative Ideas of Religion." The Lectures are open to be public.

Dr. John Pollen.—The popular Collector of Bombay, Dr. John Pollen, is expected to return here by the mail steamer Peninsular on the 3rd December on which day he will resume charge of the office of Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, from the acting Collector Mr. Kennedy. The latter is likely to be employed on special political duty from that date.

The Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee Memorial Fund.—There are two separate funds being subscribed to in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, one in charge of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspaper, which amounts to Rs. 12,838; and another in charge of a committee of Parsee gentlemen, which amounts to about Rs. 7,000, making a total sum of nearly Rs. 20,000.

Death of Mr. K. P. Ladha.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Kanji Purbut Ladha, a very well known Cotton Merchant of Bombay, and a leading member of the Cutchi Dassa Assanal Jain Community of Bombay. The cotton market at Colaba, and all the grain business at Danabunder will be closed to-day [illegible] respect to the memory of the deceased g[illegible] Mr. Kanji died at his house situat[illegible] Bunder.

The Ho[illegible]**ls.**—On the first of October last, [illegible], 20 horses, and 10 dogs, at the [illegible]aw Petit Hospital for animals [illegible] the month of October, 38 bullocks, 33 horses, and 29 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 52 bullocks, 28 horses, and 23 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 4 cases among bullocks, 3 cases among horses and 9 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—18 horses, 4 bullocks, 30 dogs, 4 cows, 1 calf, 1 buffaloe, 2 fowls, 1 goose, and 5 parrots.

THE LATE MR. RUNCHODLAL CHHOTALAL.

The General Department publishes the following dated Bombay Castle, 15th November:—

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 2512, dated the 1st November 1898—

Forwarding a letter No. 3331, dated the 29th October 1898, from the Collector of Ahmedabad; and requesting that Sheth Manibhai Premabhai may be appointed President of the Municipality of Ahmedabad in the Ahmedabad District *vice* Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., deceased; and remarking as follows:—

"2. The Commissioner believes that Government will receive the news of the death of the Honourable Mr. Ranchodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., with great regret. His loss will be deeply felt in the City of Ahmedabad for which he did so much by his untiring energy and devotion to the affairs of the Municipality over which he so ably presided for many years."

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has learnt the news of the death of Rao Bahadur Runchodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E. with great regret. As the pioneer who introduced spinning and weaving mills in North Gujarat, he developed the industrial wealth of his native province. But not engrossed by his own private enterprises alone, for many years he applied himself with equal zeal to the welfare of the City of Ahmedabad, so that on the introduction of the revised system of Local Self-government in 1884, the Governor in Council had no hesitation in selecting him as the first President of the Municipality under its new organization. This post Mr. Ranchodlal held uninterruptedly for 14 years, and the Governor in Council is aware that to his initiation, perseverance and energy, combined with excellent tact and judgment, and to his steadfastness in the face of factious opposition, the City of Ahmedabad owes its water-works and drainage-system, which have been so succesful in putting an end to epidemics of cholera, and in improving the general health of the town. As a member of the Legislative Council, Mr. Ranchodlal was conspicuous for supporting any measure calculated to improve the social or moral condition of his fellow-countrymen, and the Government have to acknowledge his independent and valuable advice given on many occasions. Mr. Ranchodlal also founded and liberally endowed various institutions for medical relief and was an influential supporter of the Gujarat College and the schools of Ahmedabad. At an advanced age, when his sense of public duty alone prevented him from seeking that retirement which he had for a long time justly earned, Mr. Ranchodlal's energy, combined with his intimate knowledge of all classes of the community and of their prejudices and customs, enabled him to organize measures against the plague which hitherto have happily prevented the disease from becoming epidemic in Ahmedabad. As a leader of public opinion, whose teaching and example were always for good, no less than as a public-spirited citizen, the Governor in Council deplores his loss.

2. The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sheth Manibhai Premabhai to be President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, and he trusts that under Sheth Manibhai's guidance, the Municipality will endeavour to maintain its high standard of progress and efficiency to which it attained under his predecessor.

R. B. STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

1. The Drill, etc., for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 21st instant and Thursday the 24th instant

(2) St Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 22nd instant and at 7 15 a.m. on Thursday the 24th instant

(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd instant and Thursday the 24th instant

(4) Indo British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 21st instant

2. The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to G Company:—No 4528 Vol J A Stewart

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

1. Duties—

Orderly Officer for the week—
Lieut L J Robertson, next for duty Lieut H A H Payne
Orderly Sergt No 1 Company—Sergt J P Allen, next for duty Sergt H G Hyde
Orderly Sergt No 2 Company—Sergt W F Zurholst, next for duty Sergt H O Coates

2. The following drills will take place this week—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)
Tuesday at 6-45 a.m. and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun drill and laying

No 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun drill and laying

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to commence the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cycling members of the Corps attending practice can parade at the Corps Club under the senior present at 4 p.m. Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.

4. There will be class firing at Coorla on Wednesday next the 23rd instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. local time and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

RE-OPENING OF THE MOOLJEEBHOY REST HOUSE.

The Seth Mooljeebhoy Madhowdas Dharmsala or Rest House, situate on the Cowasji Patel Tank Road opposite the Madhav Baug, which was first thrown open to the public on the 4th Sud of Maha Sawant 1935, has had extensive additions and improvements made to it at an aggregate cost of Rs. 30,000, the buildings being closed to the public while the work was being carried out. The ceremony of re-opening the ground and buildings to the public was performed with great *eclat* before a large gathering of influential Hindu gentlemen on Monday last, the Hindu New Year's day. In response to the invitations sent out by the chairman and trustees of the Mooljibhoy Madhowdas Charities—Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjevandas, Hurkisondas Nurotamdas, Bhugwandas Nurotamdas, Jugmohundas Vurjiwandas, and Manordas Tribhowundas,—about 200 Hindu gentlemen were present on the occasion. Besides the hosts there were present:—Prince Samatsinghji, Rai Bahadur Ghellabhai Haridass, Messrs, Damoderdas Tapidas, Vasanji Manji, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Ballaram, Messrs. Rawjee Vinayak J. Shankarshet, Shiwjee Dharmaji, Jugmohundas Vandrawandas Bhaishet, Kalyandas Keshowdas, Runchordas Tribhowandas, Jugmohundas Shamaldas, Nurrotamdas Ramji, Govindji Hansraj, Nagindas Dulabhdas, Sundernath D. Khote, Eknath Raghoonath Khote, Fakirchand Premchand, &c.

Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas, the chairman of the charities, in extending a cordial and hearty welcome to the assembled guests, said: Gentlemen, I am obliged to you for your presence here to-day in response to our invitation, and I thank you on my behalf, as well as on behalf of the other trustees of the charities of my uncle Shet Mooljeebhoy Madhavdas. On this occasion I consider it due to you to place before you a few particulars regarding this Dharamsala. My eldest uncle Shet Muljibhoy departed this life in the Sawat year 1926, but prior to his death he had made his will on 19th December 1840, in which he set apart a sum of Rs. 20,000 out of his estate, for the institution and maintenance of different charities in various places. But it so happened that the different sums set apart were not sufficient at the time to fully carry out the testator's intentions in regard to the respective charities, so my father, the late lamented Shet Vurjiwandas, and uncle the late Shet Narotumdas, employed the amount in sound investments, and allowed their interest to accumulate. Just as each sum was found to have sufficiently augmented to fulfil the testator's intentions, it was withdrawn and used for the purpose for which it was intended. Thus a beginning was made with the purchase of a Dharamsala at our holy city of Nasik some years ago, which is ever since serving the useful purpose of finding shelter for a large number of pilgrims. This Dharamsala cost in the aggregate Rs. 5,500. The trustees next purchased a property behind the old Sailors' Home in Picquet Road, called Ruswadi, at an outlay of Rs. 16,000, which now makes a monthly return in rent of about Rs. 200. This rental and the interest on other sums went on accumulating, so that in the year 1876, the trustees held in their hands, besides the two above named properties Government paper of the value of Rs. 50,400. The then trustees considering the funds in hand sufficient to carry out the late Shet Muljibhoy's wishes, purchased this plot of ground and built on it the old Dharamsala buildings at the total cast of Rs. 58,000. It was then formally opened to the general Hindu public on the 20th January 1879 I am very glad to say that the institution was very largely and ever increasingly used by Hindus from all parts of the country, and gradually it began to be felt that the accommodation was limited and insufficent to provide shelter for all the Hindu travellers flocking to it. So, and as the funds, had again accumulated in our hands to something like Rs. 30,090, we decided to spend the whole of the amount on making additions and improvements to the existing accommodation, and the result of this decision you see before you in this enlarged building. I, and my co-trustees declare the buildings open to the public, and we sincerely hope that Hindu travellers from all parts will make use of it without stint, and that all will find ready shelter therein. The total amount heretofore employed in the Shet Muljibhoy Madhavdas charities now came to Rs. 1,25,000. Before concluding I take this opportunity to thank Mr. Hari Vishnu Lele, L.C.E., the engineer, for his care and skill in supervising the work while under construction, and the contractor, mistry Aba Haji Habib, for faithfully and successfully bringing the work to a close.

Rai Bahadur Ghellabhoy Haridas, in thanking the trustees for their invitation, observed that the late Shets Vurjiwandas and Narotumdas had in their hands at the beginning only Rs. 20,000 which, thanks to their wisdom, foresight, and business acumen, we see to-day augmented and spread over an expenditure of Rs. 1,25,000. A great want existed in Bombay for Dharamsalas for Hindus, and to meet it, the two above named gentlemen, 18 years ago built the original structure on this ground, and opened it to the public, for which we all feel grateful to them. Travellers resort to this Shala in increasing numbers every year and so the present trustees found the accommodation insufficient to meet the influx of travelling Hindus. They therefore with the means in their hands enlarged the buildings to their present dimensions, and thus supplied the want. Hindus have a great need of institutions of the kind amongst us, but I think it is not the work of a single person or family, but rather I should think it the work of the Hindu community collectively as a whole. Hence we must feel greatly obliged to the chairman and trustees of the Muljibhoy Charities for carrying out this large work unaided by the public.

After Mr. Ghellabhoy Shastri Runchordas, Udhavji and Shet Rughnathji Muljieulogised the beneficence of the late Shets Vurjivandas and Narotumdas, and also made due acknowledgments to the present trustees, the proceedings closed after the usual distribution of *pan* rosewater, &c. At night the new Dharamsala buildings were brilliantly illuminated, and Hindus continued to visit the place in large numbers till a late hour.

BRUTAL MURDER BY A WOMAN.

Shortly after midnight on Saturday last, information was received at the Pydownie Police Station that a Hindu was murdered in a room on the second floor of a house in Oomerearry Lane. Inspector Power, accompained by constable Carter and Subedar Ebrahim, proceeded to the house where they found a Hindu named Jotee Hurree, aged about thirty years, lying dead on a carpet with his throat cut. The deceased was a hawker in salt and resided in the house with his mistress Toolsee, aged about twenty-five years. About five months ago he came from his native country Limboora, a village in the Sholapore District, and since then he was living with. Toolsee, who was married in her native town about two years ago, but she forsook her husband and came to Bombay with the deceased. A few days ago Toolsee's brother-in-law came to Bombay and persuaded her to leave her paramour and return to her husband. Toolsee agreed to do so and asked deceased to allow her to go to her native town. He opposed her proposal to return to her husband, and this led to an altercation between them. On Saturday evening last deceased returned home, and at about 1 o'clock the following morning Toolsee cried out that he had cut her nose and then attempted his own life by cutting his throat. She was bleeding from a wound on her nose. The police took her to the J. J. Hospital where the wound was dressed. Subsequently she made a statement before Inspector Stanford admitting her guilt. She said that on Thursday last she purchased a pen knife from Null Bazaar for four annas and with it she cut his throat as he would not allow her to go to her native town. The knife was found on the roof of a jowlie in the neighbourhood. Mr. H. J. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, Sirdar Mir. Abdulally and Inspector Roshunally on receiving the news of the murder proceeded to the scene yesterday morning and made enquiries into the affair. An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday morning, when Babaji Bimaji, a salt merchant, identified the body, Toolsee on being questioned made a clean breast of her guilt. The enquiry was adjourned till Saturday, the 26th instant.

THE FLYING JORDANS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW COMPANY.

The far-found Flying Jordans troupe is expected to arrive in our midst this morning, coming direct from Colombo in the French Liner Sydney. The talented combination, which numbers upwards of 16 artists all of whom will, on Wednesday night, make their first bow to an Indian audience a pleasing fact, in itself that should, and doubtless will command a crowded and representative audience. Referring to this combination, a contemporary says: This marvellously clever combination of 16 star artistes, embraces comic cycling, horizontal bar, thrilling tricks and antics on the silver wire, comic and serious comic songs and skirt dancing. The Jordan trapeze entertainment must be witnessed to be believed. Miss Rose Gordon is exceptionally pretty graceful, and her performances at this work stand out alone and are unque, Mr. Jordan, at the head of affairs, apparently has not left a stone unturned to make the show bright and merry, and we have no hesitation in saying it is undoubtedly a mammoth one in all respects. The entertainment concludes with an aerial display by the redoubtable Flying Jordans, in which the audience are held spellbound by the graceful bearing, finished skill, and swallow-like flight of the lady from one trapeze to the other, the acme of perfection being reached when the double and triple somersault are executed in mid-air, the lady being caught before reaching the net by Mr. Jordan, suspended head downwards from another trapeze. The box-plan will be opened this morning at Sounday and Co., when there will, no doubt, be a big demand for seats.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 19th OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·987	NNW	2	81·6	49·2	35	...	...	−0·07
Sirsa	30·009	W	4	84·3	48·7	50	...	...	...
Delhi	29·964	W	3	85·2	60·0	37	...	0·31	+0·28
Agra	29·961	NW	2	88·0	56·9	56	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·962	W	1	85·3	63·5	62	...	0·05	...
Allahabad	29·946	WSW	2	83·1	54·4	71	...	0·23	+0·15
Jhansi	29·966	Calm	1	89·1	60·2	52	...	0·23	+0·17
Jacobabad	29·989	Calm	1	91·5	48·0	58	...	..	−0·01
Karachi	29·976	Calm	3	92·9	62·0	41	...	...	−0·08
Jeypore	30·005	NNW	3	91·1	55·5	44	...	...	−0·13
Ajmere	30·014	Calm	2	88·9	58·7	51	...	...	−0·10
Deesa	29·952	ENE	7	93·3	63·5	32	...	...	−0·10
Ahmedabad	29·930	NE	2	95·2	68·1	37	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·963	SE	6	93·8	61·9	26	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	29·940	N	8	95·9	61·9	30	...	0·10	−0·21
Ghadechi	29·954	NNW	4	93·5	66·7	49	...	0·02	...
Veraval	29·921	NNE	5	94·1	69·3	52	...	..	..
Neemuch	29·998	NE	1	90·3	60·8	43	...	..	−0·12
Indore	29·963	Calm	2	88·2	67·6	57	...	..	−0·25
Saugor	29·975	E	4	84·2	61·1	39	...	..	−0·24
Jubulpore	30·004	SSE	2	82·9	49·9	68	...	...	−0·34
Hoshangabad	30·001	NE	1	86·2	57·2	53	...	...	−0·40
Khandwa	29·984	Calm	2	92·2	56·6	44	...	...	−0·25
Raipur	29·981	Calm	3	83·8	53·7	57	...	...	−0·45
Nagpur	29·984	Calm	2	88·7	58·2	49	...	...	−0·70
Amraoti	29·970	ENE	5	91·2	64·8	32	...	0·03	−0·43
Akola	29·981	SSE	2	91·4	55·0	41	...	0·17	−0·37
Surat	29·930	Calm	..	94·7	63·0	52	...	0·13	−0·03
Malegaon	29·979	WNW	4	90·4	55·0	44	...	0·46	...
Bombay	29·932	E	9	92·1	73·9	72	...	0·13	−0·45
Poona	29·979	Calm	7	90·0	53·9	51	...	0·45	−0·61
Ahmednagar	29·978	NW	3	87·3	49·7	31	...	0·02	...
Aurangabad	29·995	Calm	2	90·8	54·7	39	...	0·24	..
Sholapur	29·975	Calm	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ratnagiri	29·936	ESE	3	92·9	68·9	6	...	0·16	−0·28
Belgaum	29·945	Calm	1	82·3	51·9	50	...	1·18	−0·13
Goa	29·938	SE	6	85·0	73·4	76	...	2·27	...
Karwar	29·912	ENE	4	87·3	64·6	89	...	2·67	+0·31
Mangalore	29·916	ESE	3	87·3	68·9	72	...	3·68	+0·32
Calicut	29·888	ENE	5	81·2	67·0	78	...	7·79	+3·46
Cochin	29·893	ENE	F	87·5	68·7	72	...	10·57	+5·05
Bangalore	29·953	E	6	78·2	55·4	69	...	5·34	+2·35
Secunderabad	29·963	E	5	86·6	56·2	60	...	0·95	−0·61
Masulipatam	29·933	N	2	85·0	70·1	84	...	11·35	+5·88
Bellary	29·959	Calm	4	86·7	71·2	46	...	1·80	+0·17
Cuddapah	29·930	NE	G	89·0	65·4	72	...	4·64	+1·50
Madras	29·926	NW	3	85·0	68·5	79	...	15·06	+6·19
Coimbatore	29·944	E	1	?	61·1	72	...	4·90	+2·03
Trichinopoly	29·909	WNW	3	87·0	65·4	74	...	5·56	+2·18
Negapatam	29·894	NW	8	84·0	71·0	77	...	20·50	+9·97
Colombo	29·862	N	14	87·5	72·0	76	...	15·66	+5·64
Aden	29·942	NE	14	82·3	73·9	69	..	...	−0·10

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes for the past 24 hours have been small all over the country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Colombo and 8 at Ghadechi and Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 9° above the mean of the season in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, and at Jhansi, Khandwa and Surat, and the minimum 7° to 10° in excess at Ajmere, Deesa and Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Deesa and the lowest 48° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are clear everywhere. There has been no rain anywhere. The weather continues fine and settled over the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

Saturday's observations.—The barometric changes in India during the past 24 hours are small and unimportant. Pressure has given way briskly in Persia and Baluchistan and has risen rapidly at the higher stations in Kashmir. Skies have partially cleared in Persia and are free from cloud generally in Baluchistan and India. Clouds have appeared in Sikkim, Assam and Upper Burma, and Sibsagar reports very light showers. The air is much drier again in Baluchistan and the Punjab. Temperature has fallen briskly in Sind and the area of the greatest excess of temperature has moved slightly eastwards into South Rajputana and the west districts of Central India, otherwise the temperature conditions are unchanged, the chief abnormal feature being unusually low night temperature in South India and Mysore. Fine weather with generally clear skies continues; probably a very shallow depression may enter Sind from Baluchistan to-day, but it is not likely to give disturbed weather in Upper India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th November, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·880
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·6
Dew Point	69·8
Relative humidity of Air	·667
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	92·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·7
General Directions of wind*	NW, ENE, NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	238

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—November 19.

10 p.m.	77·9

SUNDAY—November 20.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	85·3

Captain Roos Keppell, whose good work in the Kurram Valley has been frequently noticed, has so far recovered his health that he is now unlikely to go on leave. At the present time observes the Allahabad paper, the Government can ill-spare the services of frontier officers who have shown special aptitude for dealing with the tribesmen of the borderland, and the commandant in Kurram is one of these. If the authorities are in search of an officer to take political charge of the Khyber they would be well advised to turn their eyes to Kurram, though the Turis and their neighbours would feel keenly the loss of the best friend and adviser they have had since the valley was taken over by the British Government.

A somewhat important piece of work has just been completed in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard in Calcutta. This is a new steam launch for use of the Royal Artillery, which will be used for conveying reliefs to and from Fulta and Chingri Khal and for other purposes. This launch, which looks extremely small, has been named the "General Nairne." Its length is over 90 feet, it is fitted with a large saloon forward for military officers and with accommodation for European and Native troops. It has galleys for use of Europeans and Natives, it is built entirely of steel, the engines are twin screw, surface condensing with cylinders of 10 and 18 diameter and 12 stroke. The speed on the trial was twelve and a half miles per hour with the engines developing 300 indicated horse power. The chief feature of this boat is that it is the largest and fastest launch that has ever yet been built entirely in Calcutta, the engines, hull and all fittings having been constructed in the R. I. M. Dockyard. The work has been done under the supervision of the officers of the Dockyard.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Union, 830 tons, Captain P A Pederson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon 8th November, with a cargo of timber.

The B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain W B Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon (7th November) via Cochin and Calicut with a general cargo, and Mr J S Kirkbride, and 12 deck passengers.

The s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain W H Coates arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jeddah (1s November) via Aden, with a general cargo, and Mr t and Miss Noel, and 120 deck passengers During the voyage 1 child died on the 14th November. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi (17th November) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Surgeon-Genl Harvey, Mr Dallaporta, Mr H H Bayles, Major-Genl Tyler, Captain Dowell, Miss Crowan, Mrs Harridas and 2 children, 4 native gentlemen, 2 clerks, 1 maid, and 85 deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain E. Pizzarele, arrived on Saturday from Genoa:—Captain and Mrs Wood, Mrs Fox, Mrs Tuiss, Mr and Mrs Pellitte, Mr E Baldovino, Mrs Tonng, Master Gerald, Master Stanley, Revd and Mrs Wherey, Col Mrs and Master Grace, One Lady Servant, Mrs and Miss Strancack, Mrs Anna Colonello, Master Napoti, Padre Cooreman, Mr C Alessis, Padre Stoffels, Padre Delanoit, Padre Weerkel, Padre Pascaline, Padre Bawoseene, Mr Picehette Bartolomeo, Mr and Mrs Lambie, Mr Hong Lilie, Mr M Albert, Mrs Kennedy, Mr G F Page, Mr M B Hongklinet, Mrs Tebaldi, Padre Cherobino and 2 Companions, Mr A Parazzoli and 20 Deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Rangoon River—Position of Leading Lights—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 20th, instant, that the Elephant Point Leading lights have been moved 100 feet S. 16° E and are in transit on the old Magnetic bearing (N 60° W) from seaward This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—No 833. Rangoon River and approaches; also Bay of Bengal Pilot, 2nd Edition, 1892, page 325, and List of Lights, Part VI., 1898, page 60. Nos 367 and 368.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Buoys between Alibag and Vanguria replaced—Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 18th October 1898, that the undermentioned buoys between Alibag and Vanguria were replaced in position for the fair season on the dates noted against them—Alibag Buoy on 23rd September 1898; Bankot Buoys on 3rd October 1898; Anjanvel Buoy on 9th October 1898; Ambulgad Reef Buoy (Jaitapur) on 5th October 1898; Johnstone Castle Buoy on 22nd September 1898; Malvan Outer Rock Buoy on 24th September 1898; Chaldea Rock Buoy on 29th September 1898; and Malvan Harbour Buoys on 23rd September 1898.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
B	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliott			F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	R S Ports	18-11	B & P S N Co
E	City of London	2056	Scarff	Kurrachee	24-11	F Forbes & Co
G	Safari	892	Zemblin	Zanzibar	23-11	F Hayer
H	Ileaface	373	Syed	Maculla		A Munjee
L	Brahmani	524	Cassum			Shprd & Co
M	Saviuri	72				Do
N	Braunfels	1888	Warchmeister	Antwerp	18-11	G & Co
O	Nevasa	1945	Jacobs	Zanzibar	21-11	M M & Co
Q	Den of Airlie	2275	Jarvis			Bombay Co
R	Clan Mackay	1653	Wadge	Antwerp	26-11	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Badroo			Shprd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeer	Bhownager	19-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Carthage	2893	Gadd	Aden	26-11	P & O S N Co
6	Paramatta	2854	Preston	China	22-11	P & O S N Co
9	Haddon Hall	2677	Cameron	Karachi		K N & Co
10	Bullmouth	2606	Barry	Marseilles		W & A G & Co
12	Egypt	3843	Langborne	London	3-12	P & O Co
13	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	18-11	M M & Co
15	Peshawar	2203	Mibert	Hongkong	27-11	P&O S N Co
16	Anapa	2250	Williamson	Dunkirk		K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	22-11	M M& Co
Mobile	942	Miller	R S Ports		B & P S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bengo	462	Guerreiro		Portuguese Govt

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Union s	Pederson	Rangoon, Nov 8
	Dumra s	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 17
	Mirzapore s	Coates	Jeddah, &c
	Bezwada s	Smith	Calcutta
20	Akbar s	Balduino	Mauritius, Nov 7
	Flor de Diu Brig.	Nacoda	Inhambane, Oct 5
	Cleo s	Johnson	Hull, Oct 16
	Singapore s	Pizzarello	Genoa, Oct 31

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	R I M S Dalhousie,	Wooden	Rangoon via Calicut
	Caledonia s	Gordon	London

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Egypt, for London
„ City of London, for Liverpool via Karachi

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Egypt s, 4179, Briscoe
Haddon Hall s, 2677, Cameron
Clan Mackay s, 1654, Wadge
Anapa s, 2241, Williamson
Bullmouth s, 2607, Barry
Den of Airlie s, 2275, Jarvies
Clan Macrae s, 1412, Elliott
Parramatta s, 2354, Preston
Peshawar s, 2202, Vibert
Courland s, 760, Fairweather
Safari s, 993, Zemlin
Carthage s, 2863, Gadd
Clyde s, 2198, Denny
Claverley s, 1838, Scorgie
Indianic s, 2843, Savillie
Jupiter s, 2199, Vasey
Mascotte s, 2018, Rose
Winnie s, 1583, Rahtken
City of London s, 3056, Scarff
St Mary s, 1939, Scott

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	September				
8	Melpomene H M's	Batten	Cruise		
8	October				
	Elphinstone R I M	McArthur	Perim	6	Somali coast
16	Chiltern	Starkey	Perim	11	Cable repairs
6	November				
	Mirzapore	Coates	Jeddah	7	Bombay
	Romsdal	Hirsh	Marseilles	6	Madagascar
	Mutiana	Turner	London		Calcutta
	Mozaffari	Griffin	Bombay		Marseilles
	Australia	Reeves	London		Sydney
	Calliope	Grigs	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Irrawaddy	Beisqua	Marseilles		Mauritius
	Imperatrix	Ressevich	Bombay	7	Trieste
	Reichstag	Wiskham	Hamburg		Zanzibar
7	Carthage	Gadd	London		Bombay
	Wissmann	Jenkins	Muscat	8	Hodeida
	[illegible]	Baker	Calcutta	7	Genoa
	Dulwich	Cox	Singapore		London
	Clan Macrae	Elliot	Manchester		Bombay
8	Stuttgart	Weyer	Sydney	8	Bremen
	Woodcock	Laird	Somali coast	9	Somali coast
	Palawan	Pearce	London		Calcutta
9	Palestina	Brusaca	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Salazie	Negre	Marseilles		Bombay
	Elphinstone R I M	McArthur	Somali coast		
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	11	Muccala
10	Jumna	Sanders	London	10	Brisbane
	Arabia	Parfitt	Bombay		London
	Beira	Beal	Sydney		London
	Gottfreid	Rosengren	Hull		
	Clan Mackenzie	McAllister	Calcutta	11	London
	S Berkhud	Wilkinson	Somali coast		
	Carmarthenshire	Hadly	Sydney		London
	Fresco	Barber	Busreh		London
	Ganges	Falcke	Saigon		Port Said F O.
	Canara	Stabb	Bombay		
	Remus	Schwaner	Java	12	Port Said F O.
	Herzog	Issendorff	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Bremen	Reimkasten	Bremen		Sydney
	Yangtse	Bourdon	Mauritius		Marseilles
12	Goa	Plommer	Zanzibar	13	Bombay
	St Enoch Dredger	Morris	Malta		
13	Dunera H Troopship	Smith	Bombay	14	Southampton
	Bedouin	Godwin	Calcutta	13	New York

Aden, Nov. 13.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 19.

For Liverpool.

Haddon Hall s—50 bales wool Ally Mohomed Latif, 35 bales wool Ruttonsee Nanjee, 20 bales wool Jadowjee Kassam, 80 bales wool L Bhicamchand

For London.

Caledonia s—1 parcel real pearls E Spinner and Co

For Antwerp.

Clan Mackay s—1000 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri, 110 bales cotton fly and 40 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co

For Dunkirk.

Anapa s—800 cwt rapeseed and 520 cwt mustardseed Pragjee Jairam, 4000 cwt poppyseed Finlay Muir and Co, 200 cwt gingellyseed Owen and Okell

For Hongkong.

Parramatta s—18 cwt moyeteeth M M Essabhoy, 477 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 34 cwt cloves Yan Shun and Co, 22 chests opium P and O S N Co, 109 chests opium Bombay and Persia S N Co

For Shanghai.

Parramatta s—21 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co

The number of passed candidates expected to be required during 1899 to fill vacancies in the Lower Division of the offices of the Military, Commissariat and Ordnance Departments of the Government of India, is estimated at twelve, viz., Commissariat Department 3, Ordnance Department 5, and Military Department 4.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain E. Pizzarelo, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 20th inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

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This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19.

THERE was an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 20,000 on Bombay and Rs. 10,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 15-16d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent. yesterday, to 110 5-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 101 3-4; but Paris exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·34fcs. Indian Sterling Loan advanced 1-2 per cent. to 115 1-2, while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £61 9-16. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 3-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-8 per cent. Bar silver was 1-16d. lower in value, at 27 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent, at 60 3-4 cents per oz., demand exchange on London continuing at 4·85 3-8 dollars. The shipments of Specie consisted of £33,000 in Silver to Hongkong.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made to-day in London to the extent of 1 lakh, on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 15-16d.

There was no further change in the financial quotations to-day, Consols continuing at 110 5-16, French Rentes at 101 3-4, Indian Sterling Loan at 115 1-2, Paris Exchange on London at 25·34 fcs., and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £61 9-16. Some £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 27 15-16d. per oz., and in New York at 60 3-4 cents, with demand Exchange on London, still at 4·85 3-8 dollars.

For Linseed the quotation in London was 37 3-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a flat market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. Spot prices were unchanged all round, but American Arrivals advanced 1-64d. per lb., 2·61 cents per lb. being quoted for November and March-April deliveries. The day's Sales were 14,000 bales; and the Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d. in Liverpool to-day, to 3 1-16d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were 1-64 to 3-64d. per lb. higher, extreme quotations being 2 63-64d. and 2 31-32d. for November and March-April delivery, respectively. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; and the Imports, 15,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market continued firm. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 16,000 bales more than in the preceding week, at 81,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to Consumers was 41,500 bales greater, at 107,500 bales. The week's Imports were 213,000 bales, being 82,000 bales in excess of the previous week's total. The total stock diminished by 100,000 bales and stood yesterday at 792,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 5 3-8 cents per lb.; February Futures were 3 points higher at 5·26 cents, and May 4 points, at 5·37 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 59,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 5 3-8 cents per lb.; Futures for February and May declined 2 points each, to 5·24 and 5·35 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 73,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 4,710,000 bales, compared with 4,210,000 bales at the end of the preceding week.

Locally, the Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, with a small demand. Exporters purchased 200 bales Broach at Rs. 140 1-2 per candy, 100 Chalisgaum at Rs. 126, and 100 Bengal at Rs. 120. The mills took 300 bales of Khangaum at Rs. 132 to Rs. 132 1-2, 200 Akola at Rs. 130 1-2, 200 Khandeish at Rs. 125, and 200 for January delivery at Rs. 124 1-2. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 146 per candy was quoted; for "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, Rs. 128; and "Fully Good" Bengal, January, at Rs. 121.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet markets with a small enquiry at current prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,531	bales.
Wheat	3,975	cwts.
Linseed	2,419	"
Rapeseed	1,336	"
Gingellyseed	11,674	"
Poppyseed	1,420	"
Castorseed	2,991	"
Rice	2,724	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and without change.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Bank Demand was given at 1s. 3 15-16d. for delivery next week, but otherwise there was not much enquiry for Bank Paper. Merchants' Bills were reported done to a small extent, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
France	1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a strong feeling in the market to-day, and quotations after opening at 93 1-2 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, advanced to 93 3-4 and 93 9-16 in the two positions, respectively; Threes are unchanged.

SHARES are quiet. China and Manockjee Petit Mills have advanced Rs. 10 each; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 lower, and Tapti Valley Railway Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 9-16
Bar Silver	27 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 18.

The City Line Steamer City of Edinburgh, arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore to-day, the 19th inst.

The s. s. Arabia arrived at Marseilles on Sunday from Bombay.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th October, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	—	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	—	23
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	5,112	3,956	21	8,089
Total for 17 weeks	5,412	3,056	21	8,489
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91	302	5	398
Per mile of Ry do.	5	18	..	23
Total to corresponding date do.	4,854	3,182	76	8,112

Decrease for the week	Rs. 2
Increase to date	" 377

OPIUM REVENUE.

Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1898-99:—

Latest Month	In Nov 1898 Bengal	In Oct 1898 Bombay	Total
Estimate	32,50,000	10,00,000	42,50,000
Actual	36,87,275	12,09,000	48,96,275
Better than Estimate	4,37,275	2,09,000	6,46,275

Eight sales of Bengal Opium and seven months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Nov 1898 Bombay	To end of Oct 1898 Bengal	Total.
Estimate	2,60,00,000	73,00,000	3,33,00,000
Actual	2,62,49,100	77,29,750	3,39,78,850
Better than Estimate	2,49,100	4,29,750	6,78,850

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

IN Memory of ARCHIBALD G. B. YOUNG, who died November, 1897.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PEREIRA—November 19, at Girgaum, Kandawady Lane 26, the wife of Dr. Nicholas Francis Pereira, of a daughter.

DEATH.

PUSTAGIA—November 20, at Gola Lane, Fort, at the back of Sir J. J. Bart., and next to Borah Musjid, Jeejeebhoy ShapoorjeePustagia, the father of Mr. Cowasjee Jeejeebhoy Pustagia, of the Bombay Port Trust, aged 68. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning at 7 o'clock.

PALI HILL.

BIRTH.

ALLUM—November 20, at Milverton, Pali Hill, the wife of Ernest F. Allum, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DICKINSON—November 15, at Calcutta, the wife of E G Murray Dickinson, of a son.

PIGOT—November 7, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of J L Pigot, of a son.

SMYTH—At Mysore, the wife of Major J Smyth, I M S, M D, of a daughter.

SYME—November 14, at Abbottabad, the wife of the Rev J G S Syme, Chaplain, twins, son and daughter.

TIERNAN—November 11, at Etawah, the wife of Edward E L Tiernan, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHAPMAN—KNOX—November 16, the Rev Percy Hugh Chapman, to Katherine Margaret, elder daughter of Mr. Justice Knox.

DEATH.

BOOKEY—November 7, at Abbottabad, Punjab, Stella, the infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Bookey, I M S, aged 3 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1898.

"REMEMBER the Maine," "Remember Manila." The November number of the *Century* does much to keep the world from forgetting either by giving the "Personal Narrative of the Maine, by her Commander, Captain Dwight Sigsbee, U. S. N." and an article setting forth "How We Won Manila," by Lieutenant B. A. Fiske, U. S. N. of the Petrel, which took part in the destruction of the Spanish squadron at Cavite on the 1st May. Spain certainly is not likely to forget either the catastrophe which befell the 'Maine' in the harbour of Havana on February 15, which was for her the herald of overwhelming calamities, the end of which is not yet. Nor can she forget the total destruction of her ill-fated squadron in Manila harbour a few weeks later. Nor will Europe forget for centuries to come events which were the precursors of the United States, with a Continent for the heritage of its 72,000,000 inhabitants, as a Conquering Power, with ambitions stretching beyond the vast Pacific, and ready at a moment's notice to send her squadrons into European waters to uphold her claims to dominion thousands of miles outside the Continental shores, made sacred by the Monroe doctrine. The European Chancelleries are not likely to forget the surprise and annihilation of a European fleet, which was to become the starting point of a claim to the whole of the Philippines, a formidable menace to their schemes of aggrandisement in the Far East. But it evidently considered advisable that good Americans, who no longer limit their hopes of the future to endless bliss in Paris when they die, should be kept in remembrance of the fateful events which have changed the whole current of their thoughts, and inspire their Chief Magistrate, sitting in the chair of Washington, to proclaim the necessity of having the Courage of their Destiny. The phrase is Napoleonic. But then so is the profile of President McKinley, and everything should be in keeping when you are about to found a World-Empire, and make things hum, from Cadiz to the Gulf of Pechili. Think of what the first Napoleon would have done if he had the boundless resources of a vast continent to dispose of, and seventy-two millions of people, believing as firmly as himself that they were specially commissioned to whip Creation, to collaborate with him in the realisation of his plans for the regeneration of mankind! It cannot have been by mere accident that the *Century* published this year the most sympathetic and discriminating history of Napoleon yet written by a foreigner and that in this very number it gives the first part of an equally sympathetic history of Alexander the Great. "My son" said Philip, kissing him on the forehead," seek thee a kingdom suited to thy powers; Macedonia is too narrow for thee!" Every American will apply the words to himself, and seek an Empire worthy of his deserts the American Continent being too small for him.

To return to the 'Maine.' Captain Sigsbee at once lets us into the secret of the "overwhelming victory" won by the United States navy in the short war, which ejected Spain from the hemisphere she discovered and was the first to colonise. Seven warships whose names have since become historic, proceeded last fall after a cruise on the New England coast, to the Southern drill ground of the North Atlantic squadron, chosen because few merchant vessels passed that way, and there is good anchorage. Rear Admiral Sicard was in command. The time was not spent in mere routine; it was the business of warfare, "pursued with stern official conscience, under a Commander-in-Chief who, throughout his whole career had been conspicuous for official conscience." There was sham fighting ashore and practice with small arms. The days at sea were devoted to squadron evolutions, target practice and the nights in part to night signalling and search-light drill simulating attacks by torpedo boats. It was down-right hard work. The evolutions over, the 'Maine' was ordered to Port Royal, South Caroline, to begin "a virtually unbroken tour of independent service which was connected more or less intimately with the disturbed condition of affairs in Cuba and culminated in the explosion at Havana." The 'Maine' was sent to Port Royal so that there might be a man-of-war near Cuba; but Captain Sigsbee received no orders on the subject. "Many citizens were then very restless as to the safety of our own people on that Island. I had no instructions to take any measures whatever; the 'Maine' was simply awaiting further orders." The writer does not make any reference to the fact that some of "our own people in the Island" were actively engaged in introducing arms and high explosives from New York, and systematically dynamiting the railway bridges to put a stop to all traffic and business, and thus reduce the country to hopeless anarchy. Any reader who doubts that, should look up the candid narrative of one of the most active agents in this work of deliberate destruction, which appeared a few months ago in the *Century*, and was commented on at the time in these columns. But Captain Sigsbee had nothing to do with the unscrupulous and nefarious work of the filibusters, who quite openly fitted out their expeditions in the harbours of the United States. On November 15 the 'Maine' was ordered to Norfolk where she was docked and repaired. On December 15 The 'Maine' was ordered to Key West where she arrived in 1897. There she found confidential orders to proceed to Havana in case of grave disturbances in that city. The Commander was to act on the instructions of General Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General at Havana. Communications were made by telegraph. "Two Dollars" signified "Be ready to start at two hours' notice." The 'Maine' was in touch by telegraph with five vessels engaged in the fruitless task of trying to intercept filibusters landing from the States to Cuba; it somehow always happened that every filibuster that left for Cuba "arrived according to schedules," But "we did our work conscientiously." So did Nelson when he put the telescope to his blind eye and could see nothing.

At 6 o'clock one evening the notification "Two Dollars" came, and preparations were at once begun. To throw people off the scent, it was put about that the ship was ordered to New York. Just then the Northern Squadron had to go to the waters around Key West for winter evolutions for the simple reason that no other place was suitable at that time of the year, and the "United States could not afford to abandon its best drill ground for no other reason then its proximity to Cuba." The 'Maine' found the squadron anchored with banked fires near the Tortugas Roads. A torpedo boat came out with despatches "and by intuition nothing more," the Captain thought she brought orders for him to go to Havana. Admiral Sicard summoned Captain Sigsbee on board the flag-ship and informed him that the Government had directed [illegible] 'Maine' to proceed to Havana and make a [illegible] was told he must act on his o[illegible] There were no instructions:—" [illegible] assumed that I would know [illegible] my arrival in Havana, and it was intended to hold me responsible—for my action. . . . It was to be expected that the Spanish people in Havana would wish that the 'Maine' should stay away; but with a lingering insurrection, the end of which was not in sight, with American interests in Cuba affected adversely, and American citizens in Cuba alarmed for their safety, the United States had decided to show its flag from a public vessel in Cuban waters. I volunteered the remark to Admiral Sicard that I should try to make no mistakes." As the commander did not desire to reach Havana at early day-light, "but when the town was alive and on its feet he slowed down. Everything was put in perfect order and officers and men in their smartest uniform. Then she steamed full speed past the city, with the signal that she wished to enter the harbour and wanted a pilot. A pilot at once boarded in the usual way "and made no enquiry nor objection." He steered the ship into the harbour slowly and with such skill that Captain Sigsbee complimented him and commended him to the captain of the port. The 'Maine' was taken straight between the Spanish cruiser Alfonzo XII and the German training ship Gniesenau and moored to a floating buoy at the usual naval anchorage. She never changed her position till the explosion, when she sank, taking the buoy down with her. The Spanish officers were uniformly dignified and polite; but there was no great amount of friendliness under the surface. When it became necessary to salute the Spanish flag the Commander of the 'Maine' thought it best under the circumstances to ascertain if it would be returned. He said to the officer who first came on board, who, though perfectly courteous, seemed embarrassed and humiliated by having to visit the ship: "I am about to give myself the honour to salute your national flag; from which battery will the salute be returned?" "From the Cabana!" was the reply. The usual salutes were exchanged. The personal visits to the Admiral and the General were paid in full uniform. The people about were sullen and stolid; groups of soldiers saluted, but with such apathy that it went for nothing. The Admiral and the Acting Captain General courteously and promptly returned the visits. The greatest vigilance was observed night and day on board the 'Maine.' Admiral Colomb said truly that her officers had mines and torpedoes on the brain. The narrative does not yet reach the explosion. Captain Sigsbee observes that he has no evidence as to how it came about, and therefore makes no accusations. The Yellow Press had no such reticence. But it is clear that the sending of the 'Maine' to Havana was what Sir Edward Grey would call "an unfriendly act", and as such it was regarded by every Spaniard.

ONE of the most instructive papers in the new number of the journal of the United Service Institution of India, is that by Major Keene, R.A. which treats of the British soldier in India—his health, training and treatment generally. As to his training, Major Keene does not hesitate to say, that it is at the least imperfect. He believes everyone who has been on service in any of our Indian wars will admit, that though much honest work is done by officers and men in cantonments, yet when a British regiment takes the field, it is soon apparent that its military training is, to say the least, imperfect. For instance in hill work scouting and skirmishing, the British soldier is notoriously behind his native comrade. That undoutedly is so; but the gallant major's criticism has been here anticipated, for only a month ago a general order was issued, which will ensure all soldiers being trained in hill work in such a manner, if the order be conscientiously carried out, that the British soldier will be quite as agile if not more so than his native comrade. Their work requires special training, and British soldiers are to have it, in order that we may never again, in reply to a general officer's command, hear that "my troops are exhausted." As regards shooting, Major Keene has unfortunately not much to say; and though he finds fault with the present system of training, offers no solution of the problem. But as regards the health of the soldier he makes many sound suggestions. Referring to the Cantonment Act, he declares that Rule 13 is rendered null and void by a proviso which calculates on assistance from the men themselves. The British soldier is made to wear rough flannel next his skin in the hot weather, and thus tortured to prevent his getting a chill, yet we do not help him to guard against a much more serious danger. There is one simple, drastic remedy which is within the power of a strong government, like the Government of India, and that is, the removal of temptation from our young soldiers, who in this country are severed from the influences of their own women folk, and another way is to increase the married "establishment." They would have them get hardened and accustomed to the sun by allowing them to go out in it whenever they feel disposed, instead of being confined to their rooms within certain hours. In this way they would become better able to withstand exposure and there would be fewer cases of sunstroke when out in service. Numerous other excellent suggestions are made, one of which must commend itself very strongly. It is the total abolition of rum from the canteen. Our young soldiers, who come out from home, as Major Keene remarks, have rarely tasted spirits in any form. Beer is their only drink in England, and there is no reason in teaching them to drink spirits. Beer may not be an ideal drink for the tropics, but it is not a bad one for our young soldiers whose food is not rich, especially if the beer is not mixed with any other form of alcohol. At any rate, says he, with authority, it is almost impossible for a man to get alcoholic poisoning or delirium tremens if he sticks to malt liquor alone. Finally Major Keene writes of "the treatment of the soldiers generally," recommending that the soldiers be taught self respect, that the term "Tommy Atkins" be dropped once and for all, that each man be taught the glorious history of his own regiment, and that it is incumbent in him to uphold its traditions.

A LONDON correspondent declares that no better selection could have been made for the chief medical appointment on the Plague Commission than that of Professor Thomas R. Fraser, F.R.S., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh. Whether that be so or not, it is certain that the Secretary of State has chosen an eminent man who has the entire confidence of his profession. Professor Fraser is pronounced to be one of the greatest lights in the English school of medical research and, says our correspondent, Government is fortunate in being able to secure an expert of his experience and standing. The three English doctors who were sent out as the Leprosy Commission, were distinguished young students skilled in the latest teaching of Pasteur and Koch, but their youth and practical inexperience told against the chances of an exhaustive inquiry. Dr. Fraser will find his way prepared, "for Professor Haffkine, the Russian savant, has broken ground in many parts of India during the years he has devoted to the study of cholera and plague, and to the experimental practice of inoculation. Dr. Haffkine went out to India in 1895, and carried on his work at his own expense until last year, when the Government of India appointed him to investigate the plague at Bombay. We shall shortly hear more of Dr. Haffkine and his labours when the Plague Commission gets under weigh." The other appointments on the Plague Commission are Dr. Wright, Professor of Pathology, Netly; Dr. Rueffer, Sanitary Department, Cairo; and as already stated, Messrs. J. P. Hewett and A. Cumine of the Indian Civil Service.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer Caledonia on Saturday, were Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector of Thana, Lady Collen, wife of the Military Member of the Viceroy's Council; the Hon. Sir H. W. Bliss, a member of the Council of the Governor of Madras; the Hon. George Stanley; and Mr. R. W. Egerton, Executive Engineer, Officiating Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

GENERAL SIR POWER PALMER, the newly appointed Commandant of the Forces at Punjab, and Lady Palmer, who arrived in Bombay from Europe by the last mail, left for Agra by special train on Saturday last at 8-15 p.m.

THE Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edwin H. Collen, K.C.I.E., Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, accompanied by Lady Collen, left Bombay by the Raichore Mail on Saturday at 9-30 p.m.

STEPS have been sanctioned for the formation of a small nucleus of Sikhs in connection with the reorganisation of the 24th and 26th Bombay Infantry upon the lines recommended by the Committee which sat in Quetta in 1897.

THE 3rd and 47th Field Batteries, R.A., will leave Mian Mir for Muridki Practice Camp on the 21st instant.

SHOULD the Peshawar moveable column be mobilized, the command falls to Colonel Burton, A. A. G., Rawal Pindi.

THE Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master General Millitary Secretary and an A.-D. C., accompany Sir William Lockhart on tour on the 21st.

RAWALPINDI is full of thieves just now, and the native belief is that the chowkidars in the city are in league with them. At all events, petty thefts are frequent.

CAPTAIN K. K. KNAPP has been nominated to translate the Mountain Artillery drill book of 1897 into Urdu and Gurmukki for the use of native batteries.

THERE is no further news to date regarding the Mad Fakir and his advance upon Dir. A certain amount of mystery appears to be surrounding his movements at present.

ORDERS are issued for the 11th Rajputs to leave Lucknow for the Tochi Valley on the 15th February: the 8th Rajputs will consequently reach Lucknow, after relief, by the middle of March.

SANCTION has now been accorded to the abandonment of Brenardmyo, Upper Burma, as a military station, and the early transfer of the garrison of two companies of British Infantry to Shwebo.

THE estimates have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the construction of an additional reservoir at the pumping station at Topi in connection with the water supply of the Rawalpindi Cantonment.

LIEUTENANT H. WALKER, of the 16th Bengal Infantry, is reported as "missing." This officer appears to have left Cawnpore about a month ago for Calcutta on language leave, and he has not since been heard of.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON, Director-General of Military Education, left Simla on the 15th instant, and halts at Lahore. Mian Mir, Nowshera, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Jullundur and Umballa, and returns to Simla on the 3rd December.

CAPTAIN A. E. AITKENS, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, on return from leave out of India, took over the duties of the Deputy Assisant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, from Captain G. S. Broome, 29th Bombay Infantry, on Saturday.

THE "Englishman" commenting on the Thorburn incident says: "It only remains for the Government of India to prohibit its officers from taking part in any discussions at the Simla United Service Institution; and from that to the stopping of the lectures altogether is a simple and obvious step."

GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES has recently been out from Peshawar and visited the Forts at Michni and Shabkadar, with a view, it is said, of seeing how many troops each would require to man it. It seems probable that these forts will be garrisoned, as they formerly were, by regular troops from Peshawar.

THE following officers have qualified for admission to the Staff College and will join the College on the 23rd January:—Captains Gorton, R. A.; Clarke, East Yorkshire Regiment; Fanshawe, Oxford Light Infantry; Waterfield, 11th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant Cockerill, 28th Punjab Infantry, and Captain McConaghey, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

As the weight-carrying capacity of the horses of the 20th Hussars has been reported to require raising, the Government have sanctioned an increase in the proportion of Australian horses with a view to mounting the regiment satisfactorily, the actual number of Walers to be supplied being left to the discretion of the Director of the Army Remount Department.

COLONEL ST. J. F. MICHELL, Assistant Quarter-master-General, Headquarters, Punjab Command, and officiating Colonel on the Staff; Rawalpindi, has been appointed to officiate as a district commander of the 2nd class in the Bengal, command, with the temporary rank or Brigadier-General, vice Brigadier-General Sir A. Gaselee, K. C. B., officiating as Quartermaster-General in India.

SURGEON-GENERAL GORE has to vacate his appointment as head of the Army Medical Department in India a fortnight hence under the age rules, and surprise is felt that no final intimation has yet been received regarding his successor, though it seems practically certain that Surgeon-General W. Taylor, who has just received his Companionship of the Bath for the Khartoum Expedition, will come out.

IN the "Copyright Case" on Thursday, in the Madras High Court, Mr. Norton gave a somewhat severe backhander to Vakils who fail to maintain the dignity of their position as fee-earners. "If," said the learned Counsel, "a Vakil of the High Court would go into the Small Cause Court and take a case for a rupee, surely Rs. 5 a column for a man in the plaintiff's position (a dying and starving man) was liberal payment."

THE 15th instant was the date fixed up to which cases of Orakzai and Afridi deserters and absentees were to be considered with a view to the grant of amnesty to the deserters, and the payment of pension and reserve pay to pensioners and reservists of those tribes. The General Officer Commanding the Khyber Brigade was invested with authority to deal with any such cases that might present themselves up to that time.

MR. MICHIE SMITH, has published through the Madras Government Press his Report on the Madras observatory in 1897-98 and on the Eclipse Expedition of last January. With reference to the latter the Government remarks that it "has read with much interest Mr. Michie Smith's Report on the total eclipse of the sun on the 22nd January, 1898, and congratulates him on the success his careful and laborious efforts have achieved."

AT a General Meeting of the Madras Municipality to be held on Monday, the 28th instant, Mr. Mir Muzheruddin has given notice of a Resolution that a loan of three lakhs be raised for the purpose of making sanitary improvements in the parcherries and other insanitary localities in Madras. A. G. O. from the Government of Madras will also be laid on the table, which informs the Municipality that the local Government has moved the Government of India to lend the Municipal Commissioners of Madras a sum of two lakhs for plague expenses.

A BANGALORE correspondent tells a ghastly tale of the dead bodies of a woman and a child being found in the main channel which runs into the Ulsoor Tank from Moothocurpanaplayan. The corpses were in such an advanced state of decomposition that the sweepers who were summoned by the Police to remove them refused to do so. Eventually kerosine oil was poured over them and they were cremated on the spot, namely, in the channel along which the water flows into the Ulsoor Tank, the reservoir for the water-supply to the British troops!

JUSTICE SHEPHARD at Madras, delivered judgment on Saturday afternoon, in the case in which Sitaram Shastry sued Mr. Parameswaran Pillay, Editor, "Madras Standard," and the reputed author of "Representative Indians," for infringement of copyright and consequent damage. His lordship reviewed the evidence at length and found for the plaintiff, awarding damages to the extent of Rs. 200 and costs, certifying for two counsels. He declined to grant the injunction prayed for as he was of opinion that the loss resulting to Mr. Parameswaran Pillay would be out of all proportion to the loss sustained by the plaintiff by his rights being infringed.

THE direct route from Peshawar to Mardan and the Malakand is through Charsadda, but the road, until recently, has been a very bad one, and there are the three large branches of the Kabul River and two of the Swat River to be crossed by boat-bridges. The road has recently been handed over to the Provincial Works, and from the Peshawar end nine miles of it are now "pucca" and nine very good "katcha." A "pucca" road will soon run right through to Mardan, and all the boat-bridges are to be so made that they can stand through the rains. At present only three so stand. This road, for a considerable portion of its length, is also the road to Fort Michni and Shabkadar.

THE new mountain gun which is shortly to be adopted, far surpasses the present 2·5 weapon, useful as the last named is, and excellent as has been the service it has rendered. The new weapon weights 400 lbs., which is the same as the 2·5 gun, and it can, therefore, be carried as easily by mule transport over difficult country. It is two-jointed, and is much more powerful, having a 2¾ in. gauge in place of 2½ in, and a projectile weighing 10 lbs. in place of 7 lbs. It is to fire cordite in place of black powder which has to be used with the 2·5 gun, and is thus smokeless, an immense advantage. The next year or so will see the whole of our Mountain Batteries armed with the new gun.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending the 5th of November was 226, against 227 and 223 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 82. There were no deaths from cholera, against three and two in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths from plague. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were four deaths from tetanus against four in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 76 and 27, respectively, against 81 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·2 per mille per annum, against 30·9, the mean of the last five years.

FOUR cases of plague with one death are reported as having occurred at the Municipal town of Rahon in the Jullundur district. This town, which has a population of 11,000, is situated on the margin of the area that has been infected during the past two years, and it is marvellous how it has hitherto escaped infection. Rahon is an ancient but now somewhat decayed town. Being situated in an out-of-the-way corner of the Jullundur district at some distance from the railway, it is not a trade centre; and the means of communication with it being few, there should be no difficulty in temporarily suspending its intercourse with neighbouring places. Hitherto the efforts to deal with the plague have been confined to villages. Its appearance in a municipality for the first time marks an epoch in the history of the disease in the Punjab. The measures taken for its suppression and the attitude of the people towards these will be watched with interest.

IN consequence of the large increase in frontier duties in recent years, it has been found necessary not only to employ Madras regiments in active operations on the North-West Frontier, but also to station such troops at various places throughout the Punjab and Bengal Commands, for considerable periods, for the purpose of either garrisoning frontier stations, or in order to release Punjab and Bengal troops for these duties. It has, therefore, been considered advisable to encourage officers of these corps to qualify themselves for employment on Commissariat or Transport duties on the North-West Frontier. In view of these reasons, and of the fact that in case of extensive operations on the frontier, the services of officers of the Madras army will be required, the Goverment of India have sanctioned the usual r
being granted to all officers of the Madras Com
on passing the lower standard examination in
when serving beyond the limits of that
irrespective of the nature of the duty they a
on.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHARGE AGAINST COLONEL PICQUART.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The result of the preliminary enquiry as to Colonel Picquart's alleged forgery of the "Petit bleu" is, that he is to be court-martialled.

AFFAIRS IN ABYSSINIA.

A telegram received in Paris from Jibutil, says that King Menelik has definitely started to attack Ras Mangascia, who is in revolt.

STRENGTHENING THE BRITISH ARMY.

A Royal Warrant has been issued which sanctions the formation of a special service section of the Militia for service abroad with the Regulars, subject to certain conditions.

GENERAL KITCHENER'S RETURN TO EGYPT.

Nov. 19.

General Lord Kitchener will start for Cairo on December 7th.

FURTHER SOUDAN HONOURS.

Nov 18.

The following additional Soudan honours are gazetted :—

Major Kincaid and Major Miahon to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels ; Captain Peake to be Brevet Major.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN INDO-CHINA.

Nov. 19.

The French Government has adopted a scheme for a state guaranteed loan of two hundred million francs, for the construction of a railway system in Indo-China.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

The four Powers, Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, will a few days hence, offer Prince George of Greece, the Supreme Commissionership of Crete.

The appointment at first will be a provisional one.

Each Power provides £40,000 towards the expenses of the administration of the Island.

INDIAN TROOPS AT WADELAI.

The *Daily Chronicle* states, that the Indian troops have occupied Wadelai, and are advancing north from Uganda.

REWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

The Albert Medal of the second class has been conferred upon Lieutenant Ronald Macdonald, Royal Engineers, and three Bengal sappers for gallanrty in saving the life of a sepoy, in an avalanche at Lowarai, on 16th May last.

PRINCESS HENRY BOUND FOR CHINA.

Nov. 20.

The Emperor William with the Empress whilst returning to Germany were met at Messina by Princess Henry who is proceeding to China to join her husband.

COLONEL PICQUART'S IMPRISONMENT.

Colonel Picquart, for the first time since his imprisonment was allowed yesterday to confer with his Counsel.

DEATH OF LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

Nov. 19.

The death is announced of the Earl of Lathom, Lord Chamberlain.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Bombay Mails of the 5th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

Brevet-Major A. W. Money, R.A., Commanding No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, has been appointed interpreter to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION AT HYDERABAD.

Government have approved of a Camp of Instruction being held for the Hyderabad Contingent troops, probably near Jalna, for three weeks, in December and January next, for field batteries, the four cavalry regiments, and the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th infantry. The Hyderabad Contingent will probably attend the camp.

RELIEF CHANGES.

Owing to plague, the relief movements of L. and S. Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, and 21st, 40th, and 42nd Field Batteries between Kirkee, Secunderabad, Bangalore, and Ahmednagar, will be carried out by rail, horses and guns accompanying them.

The relief movement this season, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Madras Lancers, have now been finally cancelled.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

Nov, 20.

Captain Caldecott, 1st P. C. is appointed Orderly Officer to Brigadier General Egerton Commanding the Khyber Brigade in place of Lieutenant Cheyne 8th B. C. who rejoins his Regimental. Lieutenant Harvey, Royal Munster Fusiliers died at Umballa yesterday from enteric fever. Brigadier General Michell, Commanding the Assam District has proceeded to Calcutta on ten days' leave. Colonel Hingston 10th B. I. temporarily commands the District.

THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.

POONA, Nov. 20.

Yesterday morning General Low received the officers of the Poona Volunteers at his residence, Magdala House. Colonel Whiting, Commandant of the Corps, introduced the officers to General Low, who made personal inquiries and seemed much pleased at meeting them. Amongst them were Major Beale, Captain Rooth, Adjutant, Captains Thomson and Armstrong, Lieutenant Khambata, Second-Lieutenant Nornar and Quarter-Master McDonnell. In the afternoon the Volunteers had a field day in the neighbourhood of Ganeshkhind. The Corps mustered at head-quarters and marched at 2-30, headed by their band, under the command of Colonel Whiting, the general idea being to force the enemy from the south. The enemy having been driven out of Poona, the its advance guard pushed forward to clear Kirkee and Ganeshkhind, and to drive the enemy's rear-guard back. The enemy is known to be retreating in a northernly direction, presumably on Bombay. [illegible]he advance guard had orders to press closely, [illegible] enemy being composed of cadets belonging [illegible] Bishop's and Taylor High Schools, and other [illegible]tions. The Volunteers on reaching the road [illegible] throw out scouts and came in touch with the [illegible]en the attack commenced. They afterwards [illegible]ntpost exercise. The remarkable feature [illegible]ns was the number of sore feet result[illegible] of ammunition boots. About 200 men took part in the manoeuvres. They returned home at 7-30 in the evening.

HOCKEY.

The Hockey Team who won the Aga Khan Challenge Cup in Bombay were entertained by Colonel Whiting and Officers of the Corps. After the usual loyal toast, the winning cup was filled with Champagne and passed round.

BALWANT RAMCHANDRA NATU.

News has been received in Poona that Balwant Ramchandra Natu, elder brother of the two Natus, was seriously assaulted, with his karkun and his sepoy, by some robbers while on his way from Kudchi to Athani. He went there to receive his salary. The karkun was seriously injured.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Superintendent Holdway charged Roshan Mahomed Bari, a Jamedar in the Bombay Police force, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Pandoo Vithoo, and also charged him and Inspector Jolliffe with wrongfully confining Pandoo Vithoo, voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort a confession, causing disappearance of evidence of the offences of cheating and culpable homicide, and with aiding and abetting in the commission of these offences. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf of the first accused; he also held Mr. Velinkar's brief for the second accused.

Superintendent Holdway applied for a remand in order to instruct the Public Prosecutor. He stated that on the 11th instant between 9 and 10 a.m. the deceased Pandoo Vithoo was taken to the Bazaar Gate Police Station on a charge of cheating. He was last seen alive at the station, but there was nothing on record to show what became of him afterwards. Three days after this, that is, on the 14th instant, a petition was sent by the wife of the deceased to the Commissioner of Police, who having caused inquiries to be made it was found that between 11 and 12 o'clock that morning Pandoo Vithoo was taken out dead from the Bazaar Gate Police Station. He was then sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital with a letter to the effect that he had been found on the Frere Road very ill, and that on his way to the hospital he died. From the hospital the body was sent to the morgue, and witnesses went to the coroner to corroborate the statements in the letter. On the strength of these statements the coroner orde[illegible] disposed of, which was afterwards [illegible] inquiries having been instituted, it [illegible] on Friday, that shortly after the [illegible] taken to the Police Station he [illegible] police. It was alleged that the accused No. 1 gave him a kick on the chest, which caused his death. No. 2 was not in the *chowki* at the time, but he, instead of bringing the matter to light, had hushed it up, manufactured evidence, and thus caused the coroner to give an order for the disposal of the dead body without holding an inquest.

In reply to questions put by the magistrate, Mr. Holdway said that no inquest was held by the Coroner, as he was misled by the letter from the *chowki* and by the witnesses, who had been sent to give false evidence as to the cause of the man's death. He believed that Dr. Dias, of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, did examine the body of the deceased, but he gave no certificate. Mr. Holdway further stated that he had reliable witnesses to prove the allegations against the accused.

Mr. Sealy applied on behalf of Mr. Jolliffe that he might be released on bail. In support of his application he said that the charges against him, with the exception of that under section 331, namely that of causing grievous hurt to extort a confession, were bailable. As to the charge under section 331, Mr. Sealy remarked it would appear from the opening statement of Superintendent Holdway that accused No. 2 was not present at the time when the alleged assault took place, and had done nothing towards beating the deceased. Consequently he contended that the charge under that head was not likely to be sustained. The only allegation against him was that be tried to shield his subordinate, which he should not have done.

Mr. Holdway remarked that he charged Inspector Jolliffe with causing grievous hurt and with wrongful confinement. He detained the deceased without any authority and made no entry of the complaint for which the deceased was taken to the Police Station. He was prepared to prove against Inspector Jolliffe wrongful restraint and doing away with evidence. But he had no evidence to prove that he ordered or allowed the deceased to be assaulted.

His worship ordered Inspector Jolliffe to be released on his own recognisance for Rs. 2,000 and one surety in the same amount.

Mr. Sealy next applied for bail on behalf of the first accused. He said that he made the application with a feeling of diffidence, because this accused had been charged with much more severe offences than the other accused. The allegation against the man was that he had given a kick to the deceased, which caused his death. His worship would remember that cases of this character frequently arose, and whenever the accused were convicted in such cases, they were convicted of simple hurt only, which was a bailable offence.

The magistrate remarked that a great deal would depend upon the nature of the blow, and unless he had evidence on that point, he could not entertain the application.

The case was then remanded to Saturday next.

Inspector Jolliffe tendered the required amount of bail, and was released from custody.

OBITUARY.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Hon. Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, Earl of Lathom, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, was born at Blythe, Lancashire, on December 12, 1837. He was the only son of the late Hon. Richard Bootle-Wilbraham, M.P. His father was the eldest son of the first Baron Skelmersdale. The Earl of Lathom was descended from an ancient family long settled in the county of Cheshire. The first member of it heard of in history was a Richard Wilbraham, who was Sheriff of Cheshire during the reign of Henry III., and who was the ancestor of the present family. The name of Richard has been perpetuated among the Wilbrahams, and has belonged to several who have attained distinction. It was a Richard Wilbraham who was Master of the Rolls, Revels, and Jewel House to Queen Mary. Again, it was a another Richard Wilbraham, who, in the reign of George II., wooed and won the heiress of the Bootles of Lancashire. She brought to the family the historic seat of Lathom House near Ormskirk, which had once belonged to the Stanleys, and the double surname has since been borne by the descendants of that marriage. From early Plantagenet times the Wilbrahams have been lords of many manors in Cheshire, Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, grandfather of the present Earl of Lathom, was raised to the peerage in 1828, with the title of Baron Skelmersdale of Skelmersdale, Lancashire, and he was Warden of the Cinque Ports at the Coronation of William IV. He sat in the House of Commons for twenty-five years previous to the creation, as member for Newcastle-under-Lyne, and afterwards for Dover.

At the age of twelve he was sent to Eton, and at that school he spent some five years of his boyhood. While he was in the Lower School there he was fag to at least two senior boys, who have since risen to distinction, namely, Algernon Charles Swinburne and Sir Arthur Kekewich, of the Judicial Bench. Mr. Bootle-Wilbraham had lost his father, and a year before he left Eton his grandfather also. He consequently suceeded the latter as the second Baron Skelmersdale, on April 3, 1853. On leaving Eton he went to read with a private tutor, preparatory to entering a University. In due course he entered at Christchurch, Oxford, where he was best known as a rowing man. Whilst at Oxford, too, and before he had attained his majority, he was initiated into Freemasonry at the Apollo Lodge. On completing his course at the University, Lord Skelmersdale started on a prolonged tour in the East. Soon after his return to England, on August 16, 1860, he was united in marriage to Lady Alice Villiers, second daughter of George, fourth Earl of Clarendon, K. G. By her he has had nine children, of whom seven are now living. Lord Skelmersdale took his seat in the House of Lords shortly after he returned from the East. He served efficiently for fifteen years as Conservative Whip in the Upper House, and was appointed one of the Speakers in that House in 1882. He was called upon to perform the functions of a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen in July, 1866, and until December, 1868. In February, 1874, he was appointed to be a Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and he held that post until April 1880, having been made a Privy Councillor at the same time. When he relinquished his Captaincy in 1880, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him the dignity of an earldom, with the style and title of the Earl of Lathom, of Lathom House, Lancashire. His lordship was appointed Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household in June, 1885. He quitted the office in February, 1886, but was re appointed to it in August of that year, and continued to fill it till 1892. In 1895 he was again appointed. Lord Lathom is Colonel of the Lancashire Yeomanry Hussars, and since 1872, he has likewise been Honorary Colonel of the 6th Lancashire Volunteers. In Freemasonry he has done a great deal, having followed it up to the attainment of the highest degrees in every branch of the craft. Since 1874 he has filled the onerous post of Deputy Grand Master of the Freemasons of England and has consequently taken part in various important ceremonial occasions.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOX HUNTING BEGINS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The regular hunting season began on Tuesday in circumstances which are far more favourable to good sport than seemed at all probable a fortnight ago. The campaign against the cubs was conducted under difficulties. In the matter of supply no fault could be found, for foxes are in something more than average numbers in most countries, but scent was sadly deficient in the parched coverts, and until the middle of October pursuit in the open was absolutely dangerous owing to the hardness of the ground When such conditions obtain the education of young hounds is apt to be backward, while young foxes are slow to acquire the useful knowledge that their safety is best ensured by flight across country. The arrears of rainfall that are due to us have been partly made up in the course of the past fortnight, and the going has vastly improved. The season, however, is decidedly late, and those who follow hounds cannot expect really good sport until frosty nights hasten the fall of the leaf. These must surely arrive ere long, and with the ground fairly soft and foxes plentiful in most countries prospects for the hunting season 1898-99 are distinctly favourable. There is always a rock ahead in the shape of a hard winter, but if a long and severe frost falls to their share fox-hunters must console themselves with the reflection that for three seasons in succession hounds were never kept at home by severe weather for more than a few days at a time.

Many changes in the constitution of hunts have to be recorded this season, and the increasing tendency to take countries for no more than two or three years is to be deprecated. In so short a term of office a master has scarcely time to become personally known to the farmers and country people, and it is on their favour that our great winter sport mainly depends for its existence. Widespread regret was aroused in the Shires by the retirement of Lord Lonsdale from the mastership of the Quorn, a post which he had occupied since 1893. In the management of the hunt he spared neither trouble nor expense, and hunt servants have seldom been better mounted than were those of the Quorn during his lordship's administration ; almost all the horses were thoroughbred, and chestnut was the prevailing colour. Huge and somewhat heterogeneous crowds assemble at the fashionable meets of the Quorn and it was in controlling these that Lord Lonsdale's ability as ma[illegible] shown. His successor, [illegible] advantage of resi[illegible] well liked by [illegible] sport and [illegible]st advantage [illegible] Meynell country shortly before [illegible] been succeeded by Mr. Richard Foot. [illegible] Cockburn continues in office with the Blankney Hounds, and it is to be hoped that this season he will not have to complain of scarcity of foxes. With the Bedale the Duke of Leeds has replaced Major Dent, and on the retirement of Captain Heywood-Lonsdale, Mr. F. Bibby and Mr. Rowland Hunt have assumed control of the Shropshire pack. In Hertfordshire Messrs. Part and F. Harrison are now joint masters, in succession to Mr. Sworder, and on the resignation of Mr. Barthropp Mr. E. Wells was selected as master of the Suffolk Foxhounds. Mr. E. T. Helme is the new master of the Essex Union, Colonel Hornby having resigned ; and with the Surrey Union Mr. Arthur Labouchere, formerly master of the Warnham Staghounds, replaces Mr. T. H. Bennett. In Carmarthenshire Mr. Harry N. Gibson is now master in the place of Mr. W. J. Buckley, and his operations so far have been both successful and popular.

A hunting season seldom passes without some friction arising between those in whose affections the pursuit of the fox has the first place and others who prefer to take their sport with the gun. Many men there are who combine a love of both branches of sport who can bring down their pheasants in style and also ride to hounds in the first flight. Men of this description always contrive to have both foxes and pheasants in their coverts, but some game preservers are less liberal in their views, and entertain a rooted objection to the presence of foxhounds in their woods. Towards such owners masters of hounds should ever show unfailing courtesy, and by the exercise of tact they may in time succeed in combating the mistaken idea that fox litters are incompatible with the rearing of pheasants. No possible harm can result from drawing coverts towards the end of September or early in October, and again after the arrival on the new year ; and if only masters of hounds are allowed to break up the fox litters in early autumn the chances of sport later in the season are rendered far more hopeful. In Ireland a cloud has arisen with the King's County foxhounds, of which Mr. Assheton Biddulph is the popular master. A few covert owners have prohibited hounds from drawing their woods, and at a committee meeting of the Hunt it was decided not to visit that side of the country until these prohibitory notices were withdrawn. Difficulties of this nature must arise from time to time, but, having regard to the enormous area of land hunted by hounds, the wonder is that they are not more frequent. Mr. Lycett Green, Master of the York and Ainsty, has published in the local papers a courteous request to farmers and others occupying land to take down their wire at the earliest possible date.

It is surprising and, at the same time, depressing to see what a tremendous number of nice points arise in connection with the rules of golf. Successive editors of "Golf" are constituted into a kind of court of appeal, and the columns of the journal are filled with anxious inquiries. All this is very discouraging to the unfortunate people who are responsible for the rules, or, at least, for their maintenance in their present form. It must appear to them that the subject is so huge and complicated that, once begun, it will hardly be finished before Dr. Murray's Dictionary. It requires a very fine quality of mind to begin a work of which the end is so far out of sight as to be barely conceivable. Perhaps it would be judicious to give up bothering the editor of "Golf," and for him, as he is in favour of a revision of the rules, to keep these matters quiet. For my part, I had intended to try to learn the rules, with a few of their corollaries, but, really, it seems such a hopeless task now. All over the world the most curious things are happening. Balls are trembling on the edges of holes and dropping in when they should not, caddies are studying how they can best mix up things, handicap committees are scheming deeply for confusion. Golf seems a simple kind of game, but its appearance is deceptive. Cricket, which seems so complex, is nothing to it. It is true that here there is an umpire whose "out" or "not out" settles matters very promptly, and it seems useless to rebel, even theoretically, against the decision of a stout man of immovable aspect in a long white coat.

Then, too, we are getting so many kinds of play which require separate rules. There is golf and there is medal play, and now we want a fresh set of rules for "Bogey." Perhaps no other kind can be invented. It may be impossible to devise a fourth, or as difficult as to discover the fourth dimension. Here, at last, are these three, and, before our minds give way I must urge that one kind be abandoned, or at least that it be played without rules, except that in cases of dispute the opponents toss for it. It is not as though these dependencies upon the rules of golf made up anything towards a liberal education. They are generally dreary in the extreme, and, if one reads the queries, it is often too much trouble to look for the answers. Tabulate and arrange by all means, and be done with it. Of course we must be very grateful to the people who take all this trouble for us. With all these important contests and gorgeous prizes about, it is necessary to be very particular. Were it not for that, it might be pleasant to leave a few points open for argument.

Under Rugby Union rules football matches were won on Saturday by Newport against Blackheath, Cambridge University against Richmond, Oxford University against Old Merchant Taylors, London Scottish against the Harlequins, Gloucester against Bristol, Cardiff against Guy's Hospital, Aberavon against Llanelly, Swansea against Neath, and Penarth against Morriston.—Under Association rules, matches in the First Division of the League competition were won by Liverpool against Sheffield United, Sunderland against Bury, Aston Villa against Bolton Wanderers, Everton against Blackburn Rovers, Sheffield Wednesday against Wolverhampton Wanderers, West Bromwich Albion against Notts County, Burnley against Notts Forest, and Preston North End against Newcastle United. A match between Derby County and Stoke was drawn. Other matches were won by London Caledonians against Oxford University and Cambridge University against Old Westminsters.

Under Rugby Union rules, matches were won on Wednesday by Surrey against the Midland Counties, and by Cambridge University against Guy's Hospital. Under Association rules Oxford University beat Oxfordshire.

The Northern Union matches of Saturday produced several interesting results. From a Manchester point of view, the two great games of the day were those between Salford and Broughton Rangers and Oldham and Swinton, but as a previous study of the table would have demonstrated Widnes had a very good thing on in any event. Rochdale Hornets, as it turned out, gave them a very good game, and, thanks to the splendid kicking of Rigg, who dropped three goals, they were only beaten by nine points to six, but Widnes had much the better of the game throughout, and it will be necessary for the local clubs to realise that to win the championship they have a very big undertaking before them. Widnes have won every one of the eight games they have played.

On their form against Oldham Broughton Rangers seemed likely to start strong favourities in their match with Salford, but calculations were somewhat upset by the enforced absence of Chapman, who, singularly enough, was left out of the county team against Cheshire and then promoted to the position of being captain of the team to oppose Yorkshire. There is no doubt Chapman's absence on Saturday had a considerable effect on the game. Up to the last few minutes there was practically nothing between the teams. There was no lack of vigour, of course. Salford got the lead early in the second half, and in the closing stages Heath scrambled over near touch, and Woodhead improved things by kicking a goal. It was not exactly a pleasant game.

In furtherance of its wish to lesson the perils of treacherous and difficult hills, the Cyclists' Touring Club approached district councils, expressing its willingness to erect danger notices where they seemed necessary. This offer has in some quarters been misunderstood and, it is hardly too much to say, abused. Many villages, as all exprienced riders know, have warning boards erected at each end reminding cyclists that they must not ride furiously. These are, no doubt, very right and proper notices for a parochial authority to set up in defence of the local residents, but this use is a degradation and misapplication of the C.T.C. danger or warning boards. Yet in some cases where a village is on a slight slope C. T. C. danger-boards have been asked for by the local authourites, who have used them in place of their own former announcements—not of a dangerous hill, but of the general need for the observance of the statute law as to pace and warning of approach. This is a misuse of the useful red boards of the Touring Club which it behaves that body to prevent in the general interest of all cyclists. To read that a hill is dangerous and to discover that it is only a mild straight slope of absolute safety weakens the credit attached to every other danger-board, and promotes that disregard of the them which now and again leads to serious or even fatal results.

Paul Bourillon is chiefly responsible for the interest which still obtains in French racing circles. He is without a shadow of a doubt the fastest sprinter in the world, and is quite able, as Fred W. Chinn recently remarked, "to give any other rider two lengths in the straight and a beating." Last week Bourillon delighted his admirers by winning the Grand Prix de Roubaix from a good field of international riders, including the world's champion, G. A. Banker, of America. The main issue rested with Bourillon, Jacquelin, and Grogna. At the first attempt in the final heat Bourillon fell, but the others, desiring to take no mean advantage, at once pulled up, and a fresh start was made. The three riders named watched each other closely until less than a furlong from the winning post ; then each simultaneously made his effort, and a great race resulted in Bourillon winning by half a wheel from Jacquelin, with Grogna, the Italian, a few inches away third.

One of the most interesting contests of the 1898 season was decided at Paris last week over a distance of 50 kilometres. The match was a very unusual one, two English riders on single bicycles meeting two French riders similarly mounted. Points were to show the winners, though the riders on the same side could not help each other. Linton and Armstrong represented England, and Bouhours and Champion France. Electric pacing tandems were used and they proved highly satisfactory ; in fact, it is no secret that next season these electric tandems will entirely displace "quads" and "quints." Champion set off at a tremendous rate and at 10 kilometres he looked like running away with the race ; from that point, however, he tired, and Armstrong took the lead and, to everyone's surprise, kept ahead to the finish. Riding in magnificent form, he easily beat the French record, and quite as easily his fellow-competitor Tom Linton, who in his turn beat the two French riders.

The interest in swimming during the season which is fast waning has been unprecedented. Probably the most striking feature of a highly successful season has been the remarkable increase in the number of schoolboy swimmers. We have had just recently many galas of a semi-private character in connection with the elementary schools, and it is clear that the votaries of this healthy recreation are increasing rapidly. The action of the Municipal authorities in granting the free use of baths to scholars has undoubtedly produced good results, whilst the stipulation that a teacher should be in charge has tended to induce the teacher to make a closer acquaintance with the art. Again the long summer experienced has been distinctly favourable to swimming. In connection with the work of the Life-saving Society there is still much to be done, but in all likelihood it will form an advanced subject for the scholars.

The distribution of the championship races has lent abundant interest to the events. The remarkable swimming of J. A. Jarvis, for many years the champion of the midland counties, has won for him the quarter mile, five hundred yards, half-mile, mile, and five miles championhips, a record of which he may justly be very proud. In the last three events the new times that were accomplished not only confirmed the fact that Jarvis was a greatly improved swimmer, but that he was without doubt a worthy successor to the ex-amateur champion, J. H. Tyers. In this category "Rob" Derbyshire is also to be placed, for while he was unsuccessful in the long distance races he proved himself the superior of all others at the hundred and two-hundred-and-twenty yards championships respectively. There were those who believed that Derbyshire was capable of carrying off the five hundred yards championship, but any chance he might have had of doing so was lost through want of practice over the distance. P. H. Lister is worthy of mention in connection with long-distance championships, for after winning the Northern Counties 1,000 yards championship, he swam a good second to Jarvis in the mile, half-mile, and quarter mile races. For the national schoolboy team championship Liverpool again provided a team that was irresistible, and a finer set of schoolboy swimmers than the Arnot-street lads has never been met with. They were immeasurably superior to the Midland and Southern champions. The interest in the plunging championship is not very great at any time, but the success of Major Taylor, of the Bootle Club, in registering his second victory and in restoring the championship to the North was doubtless the means of attracting more attention to the item. In addition to this the present record belongs to the Major.

It is stated that Dr. W. G. Grace will be able to play in nearly all the Gloucestershire matches next season. Afterwards, his appearances for the county will entirely depend upon the demands made upon his time by the new club at the Crystal Palace. As the Gloucestershire County Club is now in thoroughly sound financial position, several new professionals are to be engaged forthwith. Money is to be spent freely on young men of promise, and most of them will have to be imported.

Says the *Madras Mail* :—It is no great catch, apparently, to be a Revenue Officer in the Cochin State. The other day one of two visitors from Bangalore suddenly died, and plague-fright set in strongly. It turned out, however, that the poor man had been struck by lightning. The Revenue Officer was thereupon fined a month's pay for 'not being on the spot at the time of the occurrence.' In one sense it is lucky for this official that he was not on the spot, though the infliction of the fine must have come on him like a thunderbolt—without the lightning."

SIMLA AFFAIRS.

THE END OF THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The station continues to empty fast, Sir Edwin Collen, Sir James Westland, the Hon. Mr. Rivaz, Colonel Wolfe-Murray, Mr. Higham, and Colonel Hutchinson, being amongst the more prominent of the officials who have gone down during the past few days. The offices, nevertheless, continue busy, and the Commander-in-Chief is still here, while the Transport committee has not yet finished its sitting, though the main points in its recommendations are understood to have now been formulated. Its report, like that of Famine Commission, is unlikely to be published for some time, as it will first have to be considered by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It will be lucky indeed if the slow hastening of the official mill enables it to be turned out in time for the money necessary to carry out the policy which is ultimately sanctioned as the result of its deliberation to be included in the budget statement this cold weather, though everybody seems to be agreed as to the urgency of remedying the defect which the events of last years operations on the frontier brought into such painful prominence. So far as animal transport is concerned, the fact which seems to have come out with most prominence is, that although an increase in the number of mules and camels, kept up in time of peace for transport purposes, is exceedingly desirable, the most pressing need of all is trained men ; for whereas by purchase, or hire, or impressment, or whatever other system may be adopted, it is possible to get together animals of one kind or another at comparatively short notice, drivers who know how to look after their beasts, and can feed and handle them on field service, so that they will be able to do their work efficiently, are very much harder to collect. The owners are, as a rule, the last people to volunteer for field service, while to enlist, as had largely to be done last year, such people as coolies and village riff raff, who hardly knew a mules head from his tail, as drivers, is so intolerably wasteful in every way—alike in animal suffering and in the lives of brave men needlessly lost in guarding convoys, which would never have been exposed if they had been able to move with proper rapidity. An army that cannot move is about as effective as a horse with only three legs, and to confine attention and training to the combatant element, and leave as is now done, the transport and hospital equipment to be organised at the last moment, is practically to insure that these absolutely essential elements will be gravely defective, if they do not absolutely break down. It is not sufficient to have stores in reserve. They must be taken out and used, and alike the transport and the hospital organisation, must be as complete and in as constant practice as every other part of the fighting machine. The same applies to the light two-foot-gauge railways which will play an important part in future campaigns. Of these the Government of India, at present, have not even the rails and rolling stock ready ; whereas what is necessary, is not only the materials, but regularly organised corps, to lay them down, and work them under field service conditions, and practice in doing this such as can alone be afforded by arrangements analogous to those which obtain in the great German manoeuvres, where light railways are laid down, utilized on a large scale for the carriage of troops of baggage, and afterwards taken up and carried back to store, as part of the regular training of the whole.

The news from the frontier has been a good deal overshadowed by the bigger events of European interest. Both the repeated Wazir raids which have been taking place into Afghanistan during the past few weeks, however, and the move of the Mad Fakir against our ally the Nawab of Dir, ar matters capable of very troublesome and costly development to ourselves. Having set up the Durand line, which includes the Waziris on our side, it is difficult to see how we can invite the Amir to punish the tribesmen who have raided his subjects from within our sphere, while to do so ourselves means yet another expedition on the frontier. Regarding the Mad Fakir the matter is less serious, since both he and the Nawab being within our sphere, can be left to settle their differences, up to a certain point, without doing much harm to anybody but each other. Supposing the Nawab, however, to get the worst of it, the matter would not be so simple, owing to the close relations he holds in regard to the Chitral road which is protected for us by his levies organised by two native officers lent by ourselves. Fortunately the Mad Fakir is in a very different position now from the one he occupied before the Buner campaign finally broke the spell of his powerful influence. He is still a personage to be reckoned with on this frontier, however, and further developments will be watched with interest.

The announcement here the other day, of Mr. Pitman's appointment to succeed Mr. Reynolds as head of the Telegraph department, came as a very considerable surprise, as it had been understood that the promotion would go to another member of the department. On its merits, however, there is nothing to be said, except that Mr. Pitman has deservedly won a great reputation for himself for what he has done in organising the telegraphic service on the recent frontier expeditions, a reputation so well earned as to abundantly justify any departmental advancement available without injustice to others. Regarding the successor to Surgeon General Gore, who retires next month from the responsible post of Principal Medical officer with Her Majesty's forces in India, he has filled so ably for the past five years, speculation has been a good deal rife ; for although Surgeon-Colonel Taylor has been practically gazetted to the post, it has been thought very doubtful whether he would actually fill it, since he is understood to be in the running for something even bigger at home. The name of another prominent doctor has accordingly been a good deal mentioned ; but there seems now to be little doubt that Surgeon-Colonel Taylor will be the man. Another appointment which has been much discussed is that of the probable successor to Colonel Grey, who resigns the chairmanship of the Simla Municipality next March to take up the management of a native state on the Orissa border of the Central Provinces. The post of chairman is an arduous one and the pay nominal only ; but there are apparently a good many retired officials who would be willing to undertake the duties for the sake of the occupation, the name most frequently mentioned being that of Colonel Wilson lately Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Of social amusements here the only one of a public nature during the past week has been the rink in the Town hall, which continues to draw well. The weather, however, continues lovely, and the only reason for the lack of enterprise in this connection, is the fact that the holiday-makers are with us no longer. Theatricals are nevertheless being got up for next Saturday afternoon.

DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Major R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Private Secretary, Major H. Martin, Medical Officer, Captain Young and Captain Greig, A. D. Cs. left Bombay last night at 9-30 p.m. on a tour to Kathiawar. Although the departure was announced to be private, a few gentlemen were present at the Grant Road Station to see his Excellency off, amongst them being Major Oliver, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Captain Aitkin, D. A. A. G., Mr. Clabby, Superintendent B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, Sirdar Oomar Jamal and Sirdar Kassum Haji Mitha. On arrival at the station his Excellency and party were garlanded by Sirdar Oomer Jamal and Sirdar Kassum Mitha. Having shaken hands with those present the Governor took his seat in the saloon when the train steamed out. Lord Borington accompanied his Excellency on tour.

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent writes :—It is reported here that the Russian Government have decided to recall their diplomatic agent from Abyssinia, having come to the conclusion that the interests of Russia with coloured nations professing the Christian faith are solely scientific, and not political. Lieutenant Ismailoviki, of the Imperial Guard, and M. Arnoldi, who have been at the Russian Diplomatic Agency in Abyssinia, and recently arrived at St. Petersburg, have started on another visit to the Negus's country. It is stated that they are the bearers of letters of recall for Councillor of State Vlassoff, the Tsar's representative.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

THE NIZAM AT THE POLO MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 18.

H. H. the Nizam's presence at the Polo Tournament this evening is deemed to have been more than ordinarily significant. His Highness has not attended an affair of the kind for many years past, and what was a more encouraging sign of the times was to see the Prime Minister and his Highness in such close contact. Sir Vikar is giving a big *tamasha*, sometime next week in honour of His Highness, and the preparations for the event are being made on a "scale of unprecedented splendour," to use a hackneyed expression. The Nizam looked in perfect trim physically this afternoon. He had a long conversation with General Tucker on his coach, while the Polo was going on, and an enterprising photographer immortalized the scene on the coach about half a dozen times.

The Hyderabad Contingent held their Gymkhana on the Bolarum Parade ground on Friday last, and a great success it was. Ladies came to the scene in shoals and brave men in battalions. The weather was lovely throughout the afternoon, and the sport first rate. The programme opened with a Ball and Bucket Race in which competitors had to ride past three buckets placed in line and throw a ball into each bucket as they galloped past. A hurdle was placed between the first and second and second and third buckets. Points were given for style. Mr. Harbord H.C., walked off with the prize with 14 points, Captain Saunders being second with 11 points. The next thing was Tilting at the ring for ladies who were driven in a trap by a gentleman past two rings in line. This was won by Mr. Harbord, nominated by Mrs. Cocks with 14 points, Captain Buist H.C., nominated by Miss Lawrie being second with 11 points. The costume race which was very funny, required competitors to start dismounted with the ponies barebacked. On the word "go" they mounted, rode to a given point, donned a costume, and rode back over a hurde to the winning post. Mr. Orr, H.C., came in first, Mr. Claridge, 3rd M. L, second. The "Whistling coon" stakes afforded some further fun. Competitors rode to a point where they were given the name of a tune, dismounted, ran to their nominatrices, whistled the tune to them, and returned past the winning post with the name of the tune written on a piece of paper by the ladies. This was won by a post entry, Mr. Beaseley, R. A. nominated by Miss Stevens. A crowd of other competitors faced the music. The last item was a Cheroot and Umbrella Race. Competitors had to ride to a point, dismount, remount with a lighted cheroot and open umbrella, and ride to wining post, competitors having had to provide their own umbrellas. Mr. Hanley won, and Mr. Harbord came in second. The gymkhana quite maintained the traditions of Secunderabad for entrances for there was a small army in for each event. Mr. Harbord is to be congratulated on his wins as well as on his excellent management.

The Secunderabad Division Parade on the Secunderabad Parade ground this morning for inspection by Sir George Wolseley, Lieut.-General Commanding the Madras Forces, and before a very large crowd of spectators, and prominent among whom were Sir Trevor and Lady Plowden and Sir Montague and Lady Gerard. At 7 o'clock the troops were drawn up in line facing south, and for about a mile and a half, the eye was dazzled by a martial display which no other station in India can afford to present, "S" Battery, R H A furnished with 15 rounds blank ammunition was in action on the right, the 19th P W O Hussars, 3rd Madras Lancers, 1st and 2nd Imperial Service Lancers, stood in Brigade mass, with officers to the front ; in line of half interval, were the 23rd Field Battery R A, 42nd Field Battery R A and No. 7 Coy, W D Heavy Field (Elephant and Bullock) Battery R A, No. 6 Coy Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 1st Cheshire Regiments, 11th and 19th Madras Infantry, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment, 3rd and 23rd Madras Light Infantry were in line. Thirty paces divided brigades and twelve paces, corps. Sir George Wolseley and staff, comprising Colonel Nevill, Assistant Quarter-Master-General and Major Evelegh, Assistant Military Secretary, on arrival, was received with a salute of 15 guns fired by "S" Battery R. H. A. His Excellency and staff were joined by Major General Tucker C. B. and officers of the Secunderabad District Staff, including Major E. C. R. Graham, A. A. G., and Captain Tring, D. A. A. G., Colonel R. T. Orpen R. E, Executive Engineer M. W.D., and Major Williams A. D. C. The inspection of the troops began at once, the cavalcade furnished by the Inspecting officer and his Staff, and the Secunderabad District Staff, furnishing a most brilliant spectacle in the sunlight. During the inspection which lasted about three-quarters of an hour, the Cavalry Band played in rear of the cavalry brigade, and so did the infantry bands, massed in rear of the centre of the Infantry Brigades. Sir George Wolsely and staff then took up their positions at the saluting base, and the troops marched past in Brigades which were composed as follows :—1st Cavalry Brigade: "S" Battery R.H.A. under major T. L. Keir, R.H.A., 19th Hussars, under Major D.R. Apthorp, 3rd Madras Lancers under Lieut. Col. F. L. Jones, Commanded by Lieut. Colonel Wolseley Jenkins, 19th Hussars ; 2nd Cavalry Brigade, 1st and 2nd Lancers, Imperial Service Troops, Commanded by major Afsur Dowlah C.I.E., Artillery Brigade, 23rd Field Battery R A. under major C. N. Simpson, 42nd Field Battery under major D. E. Dewar, No 7, Coy. W. D. Heavy Field Battery R.A. under major Thackeray, commanded by Lieut. Col. Leach, R.H.A. ; No 6 Q. O. Sappers and miners, Commanded by Captain Ainslie R.E., 1st Infantry Brigade, Cheshire Regiment under Major W. F. Bramfield, 11th Madras Infantry under Capt. H. T. Hay, 19th Madras Infantry under Major Pakenham, commanded by Lieutenant Colnel H. Farrant, 11th M. E. ; 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment under Major F. Mainwaring, 3rd M. L. I. under Major M. A. Tuite, and 23rd M. L. F. under Lieutenant Col. G. C. Atkinson, Commanded by Lieutenant Colnel H. Aspenall, 19th M. E. The troops having marched past, returned in line of double column. Then the Artillery and Cavalry trotted past, and lastly the Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry galloped past. These Manceuvres over, the division, re-formed into line and advanced in Review order and gave the general salute. Sir George Wolseley then addressed the troops, complimenting them on their large and excellent turn out and splendid bearing, and their efficiency on parade. He congratulated general Tucker on his command, and added that no doubt the troops owned their smartness and efficiency to his command. He was also pleased to notice the fine appearance of the Imperial Service Troops on which he congratulated Major Afsur Dowlah. He had great pleasure, he said, in having inspected so fine a body of men in the garrison. His Excellency then left the parade ground, and the troops returned to quarters. The appearance of the Lincolnshire Regiment for the first time on parade was a source of delight to the on-lookers, particularly as every officer and man was decorated with the late Egyptian medal, The Cheshires as usual wore the Oakleaf in their helmets being the insigina of the regiment to which Sir George Wolsely originally belonged.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN IN BOMBAY.

Principal Fairbairn, of the Mansfield College, Oxford, received a most hearty welcome in Bombay, on Saturday evening last, at an entertainment specially provided in his honour at Esplanade House by Mr. J. N. Tata. The premises were tastefully illuminated both inside and outside, and were decorated in a befitting manner. The guest of the evening arrived soon after 9 o'clock with the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, and received a cordial greeting. Among others present were Mr. Justice Strachey, Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Fazalbhoy Visram, Damodar Gordhandas, Byramjee Nasarwanjee Servai, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, C. M. Cursetjee, Mohsin B. Tyabjee, I.C.S., Rai Bahadur Ghellabhai Haridas, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Dr. MacDonald, Dr. T. Blaney, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, Messrs. D. E. Wacha, Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, J. C. Cama, Husain B. Tyabjee, Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, J. M. Framjee Patel, Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Mehta, K. N. Kabrajee, Fakirchand Premchand, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Framroz Rustomjee Joshi, D Gostling, E. B. Raikes, and a number of European and Parsee ladies.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in welcoming Principal Fairbairn to this city, wished him success in his mission in making the influence of Western thought and culture felt in the East, and hoped that on his return, he would be equally successful in disseminating a knowledge of Eastern thought among his own countrymen. Mr. Ranade, amidst loud cheers, referred to the words of Lord Curzon, the Viceroy elect, who said that India was a school in which no student successfully passed to a degree ; that it was a temple in which the worshipper never succeeded in getting a view of the idol of his worship ; and that it was a country in which the traveller never reached the goal although well in view of it.

Mr. Fairbairn thanked, in eloquent words, the ladies and gentlemen who had met to honour him that evening ; and *en passant* praised the enlightened aid which Mr. Tata had been extending to liberal education in this country. Principal Fairbairn expressed his hearty sympathy with the development of technical and industrial education in India. In conclusion, he referred to the ordinary saying that the East was the East, and the West was the West ; and that, in the disparity of civilization, they could never be one. But, said the Principal, man was man all the world over, whether he belonged to the East or the West; that when Providence had placed England and India under one ruler, all distinctions should be done away with, and they should be united in one common tie, which no circumstances could snap.

The party then adjourned to the refreshment tables, and the proceedings terminated soon after.

A correspondent writes:—On Saturday evening Mr. J. N. Tata gave a reception to Dr. Fairbairn who has recently come to our city. We presume the courtesy was intended as an honor to the head of an Oxford College by a gentleman who is giving thought and money to the development of an institution for advanced and technical learning, and not as a welcome to the distinguished visitor in his capacity as lecturer on the philosophy of religion, especially from the Christian standpoint. Mr. Justice Ranade, on behalf of Mr. Tata and the Indian community, spoke some graceful words of welcome to Dr. Fairbairn, to which Dr. Fairbairn replied at some length. He spoke with great humility about himself, but with deep sympathy for the people and the thoughts of this country. He spoke of all the great institutions of learning in Great Britain and America as largely the result of the gifts of men of means, who thus best used their resources by creating instruments for the development of manhood in the community at large. He also expressed a most earnest desire to be of service in helping Englishmen and Indians more truely to understand, and thus better to serve one another, because Providence has indissolubly united the races for better or for worse. He closed with the thought that the truest and highest development of any man or people lies in the broadest and deepest service for others, and is to be judged by this test.

The eminence of Dr. Fairbairn in the West may be judged, not only by the dinner given in his honor just before he left England, presided over by Mr. Bryce, and by the very complimentary words spoken on that occasion by Mr. Byrce. Sir William Hunter and others, but also by the discriminating eulogiums expressed by some of the English magazines and papers. We quote the following from *The Speaker*:—During the past dozen years Dr. Fairbairn has won for himself a position in the very fore front of the thinkers of the present day. As a theologian he now stands almost, if not quite, at the top of the roll in this country, whilst as a student, a metaphysician, and an original thinker, he has won respect and admiration not only here but in Germany and the United States. As Dr. Fairbairn, from the intellectual point of view, is a many-sided man, whose interest is attracted by very different fields of thought and study, so he has had a many-sided career. Mansfield College, over which he has presided since its establishment, is one of the first fruits of the freeing of our Universities from religious test and rears its modest head amid the stately files of Oxford. Such is the man who has come to India at the invitation of the University of Chicago to speak to thinking men in India from the standpoint of a Christian philosopher on religion. On Saturday evening he made little allusion to this supreme object of his present visit. But now for a week he is to lecture on "Religions and the Philosophy of Religion." It will be a rare opportunity which many in our midst will probably avail themseles of. His first lecture will be this evening at six o'clock at Wilson College, Chowpatty, on The Interpretation of Nature, and the Creative Ideas of Religion The chair will be taken by the Hon. Justice Candy, the vice Chancellor of the University. Dr Fairbairn's subsequent lecture will probably be as follows:—On Wednesday at 6 p.m. The Interpretation of Life, and the Ultimate Ideas of Religion. On Friday, The Origin, and the Historical Development of Religion. On Sunday The Historical Personality in Religion. On Monday, the 28th "The End of Religion. These are most interesting and profound themes. We are informed that these lectures wil not be printed as delivered, nor published at all in India, though their material will appear later in a volume of considerable size. Hence to attend and to hear these lectures is practically the only way for our citizens to secure the intellectual and spiritual service which is available from the visit of so eminent a thinker as Dr. Fairbairn.

A CRY FROM THE EXAMINATION HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That standards of examiners and examination papers in the different languages—Sanskrit, Arabic, French, etc., in our University should differ, more or less, is reasonable enough, because there are so many elements to be taken into consideration in that respect. But when we find express and violent changes in the continuity of standards of the question papers of one and the same language, it is time to look up and draw the attention of the syndicate to it. If you look at the questions set to the Persian students at the Matriculation examination this year, you will not fail to wonder with me. I am sure, sir, at the most unexpected and violent defiance of the regulations made by the syndicate for the guidance of examiners. Students both at the Matriculation and also at some of the higher examinations come prepared, and are in fact prepared, for being examined in *classical* Persian; colloquial Persian is left to be gathered by them at their sweet will from Iranis and Agas. But the paper in connection with which I have trespassed upon your valuable space, is nothing if not half full of *colloquialisms*, and colloquialisms such that you can never expect a student to know them unless he has come in intimate contact with Persians born and bred. The examiners, it seems, have drawn largely upon a work of the late Shah of Persia, viz., his Diary in Europe, instead of upon as is usual, those models of classical and beautiful Persian, the Gulestan and Bostan, or some other equally well known works. The Diary is written in a chatty, light Persian style, and is hard to be understood by those who do not know modern Persian. Sandali, Chushm, Audaz, and Mahut, are words which have been imported into Persia, of late only, through her association with European nations. And are Matriculation students to know them, when some of our best graduates might be ignorant of their meaning? The same mistake, viz., drawing upon colloquialism, is made in the grammar questions also. Pure and cultivated Persian prose is always grammatical and never ungrammatical, as the subject matter of these questions on grammar is. The grammatical standards on which the Persians talk and write differ and it is the standard on which they talk, that has been preferred by the examiners. No one, in a good composition, would write, e.g., Tui for Dar (meaning "In"), the former being a word purely confined to conversational uses. And, then, sir, the tendency which has of late become mischievously active, of creating a Persian grammer on English lines, calls for the strongest protest, and requires to be firmly put down. There is nothing in Persian grammar which in any way approaches the elaborateness and intricacies of English grammar. Persian grammar is very simple. Whatever difficulty has been created in it, has been the work of these writers of manuals of grammar, who have been catering for the students of our Presidency. I wish some one takes up the suggestion and brings out a real Persian grammar, in place of the Brummagean Stuff now obtaining. Both these matters, to which I have adverted above, require the most careful attention of the syndicate, and it is to be hoped that men like Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji will not fail to look into them. Surely things would not be allowed to come to such a pass when Mr. Setalvad might again have to obtain an injunction against the University to restrain it from treating its own regulations. Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Nov. 18. K.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-15 p.m., on Saturday last:—

SHIP'S BOATS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats	H'cp	Entered by	Finish H	M	S	Corrected time H	M	S
H M S Magdala's Cutter, No. 2	Scr	Lieut A V Courage	5	2	5	1	47	5
P & O s s Clyde's Punt	Scr	Mr S M Gibbons	5	3	57	1	48	57
H M S Magdala's Galley	13	Capt H L Fleet	5	4	22	1	35	22
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Scr	Lieut C S Townsend	5	5	26	5	50	26
H M S Magdala's Cutter, No. 1	6	Lieut E P C Back	did not finish					
H M S Abyssinia's Dinghy	25	Mr G Cleal	did not finish					

Course No 8—1st prize won by H M S Magdala's Galley, 2nd prize won by H M S Magdala's Cutter, No 2, 3rd prize won by P and O s s Clyde's Punt

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Time of arrival H	M	S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	4	55	48
Midget	Officers, R A	5	4	14
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5	8	27
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	5	13	51

Course No. 14—1st prize won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Midget

YACHT HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats	Hcp	Owners.	Finish H	M	S	Corrected time H	M	S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	4	55	33	1	10	33
Stella	Scr	Col H W Boyd, I M S	4	57	37	1	12	37
Melody	3	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	1	48	1	13	48
Chita	3	Mr E Comber	5	6	5	1	18	5
Manikin	13	Officers, R A	5	12	12	1	14	12

Course No, 8—1st prize won by Turquoise, 2nd prize won by Stella.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following result:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	19
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	12
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	2	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	9
	Girgaum	0	1	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	18
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	0	0	4
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	3
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana		1	9
	Modykhana		1	
	Total	4	5	77
	Same date last year	12	3	105

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	7
	Mid & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	18
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	3	0	12
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	1	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	6
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	27
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	2	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	7
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	0	1	2
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	1	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		2	7
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Kapole & Lad Joint		0	
	Total	9	3	86
	Total plague deaths to date	32,003	28,158	

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KHOJA HOSPITALS.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Wingate, Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner; Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Police Commissioner; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, the Deputy Plague Commissioner; Dr. J. H. Wilkins, Lieutenant W.J.W. Brackenbury, and others visited the Mahomedbhai Ibrahim Khoja Hospital, where the following gentlemen were present:—Khan Saheb Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hassum Bhalloo, Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, C.I.E.; Messrs. Dostmahomed Allana, Kamaria Ismail Cassum, Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalljee, Habibbhoy Cassumbhoy, Fazulbhoy Meheralli Chinoy, and Dr. Khaja Abdulla, the medical officer in charge of the hospital. The Governor inspected the hospital. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, on behalf of Khan Saheb Mahomedbhoy, having thanked the Governor for the trouble he had so kindly taken, Khan Saheb Mahomedbhoy garlanded him and others. The Governor and party, accompanied by Mr. Habibbhoy Cassumbhoy, visited the next door Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Soonee Khoja Hospital, where they were received by Messrs. Alladinbhoy Mahomed Dama, Allimahomed Bhimjee, Fazulbhoy Meherali Rahim, Jafferbhoy Somejee Parpia, and Dr. Shroff, the medical officer in charge of the hospital. The Governor inspected the hospital, when Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, on behalf of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, thanked His Excellency and garlanded him with flowers.

PLAGUE RIOTS AT SERINGAPATAM.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A Bangalore correspondent says:—Later news from Seringapatam regarding Friday's arrests of rioters and collision with cavalry, reports the following additional details concerning the events that occurred. After the first surprise and arrests on Friday morning, the officials left the disturbed locality, believing that the trouble was practically at an end. A few minutes later, however, about a thousand people, chiefly fishermen, attempted to overpower the police and the Silledar Cavalry guard that had been placed over the prisoners. Thereupon the District Magistrate of Mysore, who was on the spot, was communicated with, and, under his orders the Reserve Police fired on the mob, who had by this time assumed a very threatening attitude, being armed with swords, knives, axes and muskets as well as various other weapons. The cavalry at the same time charged the crowd with the result that two were killed and twenty-seven wounded, the latter being quickly carried off the ground in carts by the rioters, who had evidently planned some defence. Matters then assumed a quiet aspect for a while, but at about three o'clock the mob, which had swollen to several thousands, made a desperate effort to enter Seringapatam Fort, whither the prisoners had been removed for greater safety. The crowd approached the island by the north main railway bridge, some taking to the water across the Cauvery River. The Reserved Police again opened fire, killing a couple and wounding several. About four o'clock yet another large body of infuriated rioters arrived on the Mysore side of Seringapatam and attempted to rush the bridge from the southern side, but were again effectually stopped by a volley from the police, more being killed and wounded on the bridge and in the river while swimming across it. The Inspector-General of Police at Mysore, a Brahmin officer, did good work with the rifle. The town quieted down at dusk, and by seven o'clock 134 prisoners were entrained in a special at Seringapatam and despatched to Bangalore under an escort of Reserve Police, reaching here at 4 on Saturday morning, when they were safely lodged in the Central Jail, the Reserve Police having been under arms for nearly thirty-six hours, a smart piece of work reflecting credit on the authorities concerned.

The Durbar force at the scene of the disturbance, being only fifty strong, was reported last night to be insufficient to meet any further possible developments, and after consulting the British Resident, the Dewan despatched 100 dismounted Imperial Service Lancers from here by special train, under the command of Major Godfrey Jones.

DISTURBANCE AT CHICKBALLAPUR.

About the same time another disturbance took place at Chickballapur, near Nundidroog, arising out of plague operations undertaken by Dr. Ramaswamy Iyengar. A large crowd handled him roughly, smashed his conveyance, stole his money and baggage and attempted to get him on the wreck of the carriage and burn him. The doctor escaped from the crowd, jumped into a paddy field, made for the railway line, and returned to Bangalore, bruised and battered. The Sub-divisional Officer wired for military assistance and a squadron of Mysore Cavalry was despatched, who, with the police from Kolar, succeeded in effecting seventy arrests and restoring order.

Weekly Return of Hospitals Public and Private for infections diseases from 6 a. m., Saturday, 5th to 6 a.m., Saturday, 12th, November 1898.

Hospital	Diseases.	Last remained	Admitted	Transferred	Discharged	Died	Remaining
Public Hospital Arthur Road Hospital	Plague	14	5	...	4	7	8
	Chicken pox	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Whooping Cough	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Relapsing Fever	65	21	...	14	4	71
	Observation	7	10	...	13	1	3
Modikhana Hospital	Plague	17	15	3	2	10	17
	Relapsing Fever	7	6	3	1	...	9
	Observation	33	74	4	77	..	26
Maratha Hospital	Plague	29	6	6	9	13	19
	Relapsing Fever	27	...	8	15	...	20
	Observation	35	30	...	23	5	37
	Contacts	14	16	...	4	...	26
Private Hospitals Bhatia Hospital	Plague	2	...	..	...	...	2
Elphinstone Bridge Camp	Contacts	126	6	...	32	...	100
	Evicts	618	..	..	..	..	618
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hospital	Plague	1	1	...	..	...	2
	Observation	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Contacts	...	1	...	...	...	1
Dariasthan Lohana Hospital	Plague	3	...	...	3	..	...
	Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	...	..	1
	Contacts	3	...	...	...	...	3
Nagdevi Hospital	No cases						
Memon Moholla Hospital	No cases						
Port Trust Hospital and Camp	Plague	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Observation	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Evicts	5	...	...	...	...	5
3rd Bhoiwada Hospital	Plague	1	1	...	1	..	1
Haji Cassum Jussub's Hospital	No cases						
Modh and Parward Hospital	Plague	1	2	...	1	1	1
Kapol and Lad Hospital	Plague	2	...	..	1	...	1
Jain Hospital Pinjrapole	Plague	6	..	...	1	1	4
	Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Contacts	2	1	1	...	...	2
General Musalman Hospital.	Plague Pneumonia	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Plague Bubonic	3	...	...	1	...	2
	Pneumonic Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Relapsing Fever	1	3	...	1	1	2
	Other diseases	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	6	3	...	1	...	8
	Evicts	6	2	...	3	...	5
Marwar Fatepura Hospital	Plague	1	...	...	...	1	...
Gokuldas Tejpal Camp	Contacts	262	19	...	173	...	108
	Evicts	652	31	..	..	..	683
Thakurdwar Lohana Hospital	Plague	1	...	...	...	..	1
Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital	Plague	2	1	...	...	1*	2
	Observation	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	4	...	...	...	...	4
Jullai Sunni Hospital	Plague	12	...	...	...	..	12
	Relapsing Fever	5	2	...	...	...	7
	Other diseases	2	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
	Observation	1	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Contacts	10	1	..	6	...	[illegible]
Bene Israel Hospital	Plague	2	...	...	1	...	1
	Observation	1	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Contacts	17	...	...	8	...	9
	Evicts	...	3	...	...	...	3
Jain Hospital Parel	Plague	4	...	...	2	1	1
	Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Contacts	2	...	...	1	...	1
	Observation	...	1	...	...	...	1
G Lund's Hospital	Plague	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Other diseases	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Observation	1	1	...	2	...	...
Telegu Hospital	Plague	7	...	...	...	...	7
	Contacts	6	...	...	...	...	6
Sankli Street Camp	Evicts	93	1	...	...	...	94
Wari Bunder Camp	Contacts	43	17	...	26	...	34
	Evicts	25	...	...	6	...	19
Narielwadi Camp	Contacts	11	1	...	4	...	8
	Evicts	304	..	..	...	1	303
Balaram Camp	Contacts	6	...	...	6	...	...
	Evicts	121	...	...	12	...	109
Byculla Camp	Evicts	416	..	..	99	...	317
Parsi Fever Hospital	Plague	2	..	...	...	..	2
	Other diseases	4	...	...	2	...	2
ALL HOSPITALS	Plague	113	36	10	28	35	76
	Relapsing Fever	107	35	...	27	5	110
	Observation / Other Diseases	89	117	3	119	6	78
	Contacts	515	65	...	265	...	315
	Evicts	2231	37	...	115	...	2156

* Second attack

THE CAPT. OF THE B. I. MATIANA DROWNED.

FELL OVERBOARD WHILE SITTING ON THE RAIL.

WE record to-day the circumstances of the very sad death of Captain A. P. Turner, of the Matiana, which took place at about 2-0 a.m. on the morning of Saturday, the 12th inst., between Aden and Colombo. From enquiries made by one of our representatives on board the vessel, which arrived here at 8 a.m. this morning, it appears that the Captain, before retiring for the night, sat on the rail of the starboard side of the first saloon decks, may be to cool himself. The only person who saw him at this time is said to be one of the watch-boys who also saw him fall backwards into the sea, after sitting upon the rail for some few minutes. Immediately he gave an alarm to the officers of the watch, and steps were at once taken to rescue the Captain. The vessel was hove to, night life-buoys with lights attached were thrown in different directions, and the vessel's boats scoured the vicinity, but all to no purpose. For three hours the Matiana remained stationary in the hope of picking up the Captain, alive or dead, and three further hours were spent up and down the course, but not a trace of him was to be seen; and eventually First Officer Fysh who assumed command, reluctantly continued his journey to Colombo. Our representative mentioned that there were certain suspicions of suicide, but was assured by the Chief Officer that such a theory was absurd, as before the occurrence, Capt. Turner was in the best of health and spirits, and nothing in any way unusual was noticeable in his behaviour. It is somewhat significant, however, that the request of our representative to be allowed to see the log book containing the entry of the occurrence was not acceded to, on the ground that the entries were of a private character. To proceed with our narrative, of the event, the Chief Officer stated that he last saw the Captain about half-past nine, while a number of passengers speak to having seen him at a considerably later hour. The deceased Captain was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. He was one of the oldest Captains on the service of the British India Company, his tenure of service being at least twenty years, and during the past three years he has been Captain of Matiana. It is quite unnecessary to state that the occurrence cast a gloom over the ship for several days, as Capt. Turner was highly spoken of and greatly respected throughout the service, and his loss will be keenly felt by his officers and crew, by whom he was generally beloved. The Matiana is bound for Calcutta from London, and brought the following passengers to this port, in addition to a large general cargo:—Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. and the Misses Bostoe (2), the Rev. and Mrs. Port Officer of Tuticorin, Storrs, who remain in Colombo until the next steamer arrives, when they will go on to Australia. The vessel coaled here during the day, and is expected to leave the harbour at 8 a.m. to-morrow in charge of 1st Officer Fysh.—*Times of Ceylon* (November 15).

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

LIABILITY OF MANAGER OF A HINDU FAMILY BINDING AGAINST OTHER MEMBERS.

SAKHARAM BIN RANOJEE AND OTHERS VS. DEVJEE ANTOBA AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. C. H. Jopp, District Judge of Ahmednagar, in cross appeals Nos. 109 and 110 of 1897. The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar appeared for Sakharam bin Ranojee and others, original defendants and appellants; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for Devjee and others, original plaintiffs and respondents.

This suit was instituted by the plaintiffs to redeem and recover possession of certain lands specified in the plaint alleging that they were mortgaged by plaintiff No. 1 on 6th July 1867, to Kakaji bin Ranoji for Rs.200; that Kakaji was in possession till his death in 1885; that since that time defendant No. 4 has been enjoying the vahivat; that defendant No. 1 is the widow, defendants 2 and 3 are the brothers, and defendant 4 is the nephew of Kakaji, and that the mortgage-debt has been satisfied from the profits. Defendants Nos. 2 and 4 contended that they were not aware of the mortgage-debt; that after the date of the alleged mortgage the lands were sold in execution of a decree and purchased by Kakaji; that the plaintiffs were not entitled to redeem; and that the suit was time-barred. The other defendants did not appear. The Second Class Subordinate Judge of Kopargaon found that the mortgage and the auction-sale to Kakaji were proved; that by the sale the plaintiff No. 1's 1-3rd share in the equity of redemption was extinguished; and that the mortgage-debt was satisfied out of the profits of the lands. He, therefore, awarded plaintiffs Nos. 2 and 3 joint possession of the lands with defendants to the extent of a 2-3rd share and rejected the rest of the claim. In cross appeals Nos. 109 and 110 of 1897 of the District File, the District Judge of Ahmednagar amended the decree of the court of first instance by directing that plaintiffs 2 and 3 be put into possession of the property claimed and declared the mortgage lien to have been worked off. Against this decision, defendants Nos. 2, 3 and 4 preferred an appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: The District Judge has rufused to enquire "whether the plaintiffs' family remained joint at the date of the decree and of the auction-sale, whether Devji was then the manager, or whether the debt was one for family purposes, and binding on all the members of the joint family," because he thinks that, as the suit on the bond was brought against no other m[illegible]family than Devji and he even was [illegible] man ger [illegible] enforced [illegible] and th[illegible] unde[illegible] work[illegible] down[illegible]: "If the managing member of th[illegible]es a document which would bind the other members, the proper course is to sue them all. If the creditor chooses, he may only sue the person who executed the document. But if he adopts this course, his execution will only take effect upon the share of the execution debtor. He cannot enforce it against the other members (not being the sons of the debtor) merely by proving that the transaction was entered into for the benefit of the family." Cases decided, however, by this court show that the statement is not now quite accurate and that there seems to be no difference between the case of sons and that of other members of the family. In Hari vs. Jairam (I. L. R., 14 Bom., p. 597.) the plaintiffs were brothers, one of whom alone had been sued, yet the contention of the others that they were not bound by the court-sale as they were not parties to the suit was held to be untenable on the authority of the Privy Council decision in Daulat Ram vs. Mehr Chand. (I. L. R., 15 Cal., p. 70.) In Vishnu vs. Venkatrav (P. J. for 1889, p. 248.) it was decided also on the authority of Daulat Ram's case that if the debt was incurred by Shankraji and Harji as the managers of the family and for a family purpose, the interest of Venkatrav their brother might pass although he was not a party to the suit. In Vasudev vs. Krishna (P. J. for 1891 p. 18.) the interests of a brother again were at stake, and it was held that the decision depended upon whether the decree obtained by the plaintiff against Thana Naik was for a debt incurred by Thana Naik as manager of the family for the purposes of the family. To the same effect is the decision of the Calcutta High Court in Sheo Pershad Singh vs. Saheb Lal (I. L. R., 20 Cal., p. 453.) in which the head note runs thus, "the sale having been under a decree in respect of a joint debt of the family, the whole interest of the family in properties in dispute passed at the sale, although L and S only out of the members of the family were sued." We, therefore frame these issues—(1). Whether the debt for which the decree was passed was contracted by Devji as the manager of the family and for a family purpose? (2). Whether the interests of the plaintiffs 2 and 3 were attached and sold in execution of the decrees? and (3). If so, whether it is open to the defendant in the present suit to contend that he is still possessed of their interest? (This last issue, we may remark, is framed at the request of the pleader for the respondent in relation to point 3 in Appeal No. 109 of 1897). We ask the Judge to certify his findings on the above issues within two months.

THE ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the member's of this Union was held at the Peoples Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, under the Presidentship of Mr. Purshotam Bhagwandass on Saturday. The following resolutions were passed, *nem con.* 1. Minuites of the last general meeting were read and confirmed. 2. Reports and accounts for the last fourth, fifth and sixth year's ending 31st March 1898 were read and confirmed, and it was resolved that the same should be printed and circulated amongst the members and sympathisers. 3. The following gentlemen were elected as office bearers and members of the managing committee:—The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, as Honorary President, in the room of the late Rao Bahadur Chintaman N. Bhat. Committee—President, Mr. Damodar G. Sookhadwalla, Vice President, Mr. Soondernath D. Khote, Joint Secretaries, Messrs. Pragmall Liladhar and Soonderlal G. Varma, Treasurer Mr. Dharmsi Ladhabhai, Members. Messrs. Purshotam Bhagwandas, Samaldas Purbhudas, Lalji Veerji, and Damodar Soondardas. Mr. Moreshwar Sitaram Rane was elected Auditor. 4. Letter Circular from the General Secretary, Indian Social Conference was read, and it was resolved that this Union is in full sympathy with the working of the Conference, and that a special donation should be realized from amongst the members for the Conference, and the amount so realized should be remitted to the general Secretary of the 12th Conference to be held in next month at Madras. The following four members were elected delegates to represent the Union at the ensuing Conference:—The Honorable Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Messrs. Soondarnath D. Khote, Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, and Kashinath R. Mitra. 5. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to represent the Union for this year at the Bombay Temperance Council—Messrs. Jaithealal Bhogilal Mehta, Balkrishna R. Koolkarni, and Moreshwar S. Rane. The meeting teminated at 10-30 p.m, after the usual vote of thanks to the Chair.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

THE Club have fixed Thursday 5th, Friday 6th, and Saturday 7th January 1899, for their Annual Sports—the programme of which will be shortly issued. The next Ladies invitation run will take place on Saturday afternoon next the 26th November, which will be to Trombay and return by Steam Launch to the Apollo Bunder. The club intend giving two Prizes (independent of the Carnival Prizes) to members turning out with the Club at the Bombay Cyclists Union Carnival on the 21st December. 1st Prize value Rs. 75 for the Lady with the best costume and most effectively decorated Bicycle.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.

For Dismissal

481,91—Tyabjee D and Co—Rassoobai vs Zoolekhabai—Bhaishanker and K

To Vary Commissioners' Report.

662,94—Hiralal M and M—Suratvahu alias Kubi vs Ranchoddas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

617,91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Bharia vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Bharia and others—Ardasir H and D

630,97—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Paodiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O—Part heard

662,07—Maganlal and R—Dalsukbhai Foolchand and another vs Sha Haridas Chapsey—Shamrao P

437,95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anant Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co, and Smetham B and Noble

165,98—Balkrishna V N K—Javerbai vs Shamjeebhai Akha—K D Shroff

117,98—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nanu and H

501,97—Khanderao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee Karimbux vs Kishorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiral M and M

284,98—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Ozmersey and others vs Hurdayalmul Dharyalmul—Smetham B and N

THE TIRAH AND KHARTOUM EXPEDITIONS.

A CONTRAST.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—As one of the few who have had the good fortune to see both the Tirah and the Khartoum expeditions, I would like to indicate such points of comparison between the conditions under which each was carried on as were obvious enough to strike me.

For many reasons people in England have been more interested in the campaign in the Soudan than they were in that on your frontier. Grave questions of foreign policy have been involved in the reconquest of the Nile Valley. These questions have not merely attracted the attention of diplomatists and politicians, but as indirectly affecting the stock exchange have aroused another sort of interest than any which might have arisen purely from patriotism; while the whole public have felt that a slur was put on their self-respect as a nation when Gordon was abandoned, and have eagerly watched for the shame to be wiped away. Moreover, the reconquest of the Khalifa's country seemed justified by the history of his atrocities, as told by the escaped prisoners.

And so it has come about that a white light has shone on all the operations in the Soudan, and that the Nile Valley, inundated with newspaper correspondents, has seemed perhaps to the public at large to have been a scene of arduous military operations admirably executed; while on your frontier (where campaigning is a hundred times fuller of hardships and danger, where generalship is more tried, where the steadiness of troops is a hundred times more tested) there has seemed to men at home to have been no great success, perhaps some mistakes, and a fearful loss of precious life—in return for which they seem to see no result whatever. For as you well know, a striking victory such as fires the imagination of the ignorant tax-payer

COMES RARELY ON YOUR FRONTIER.

Had more such been gained, perhaps that prejudice might have been lessened which it must be owned exists in the minds of many men at home against all expeditions on the Indian frontier. For a large section of the public seem to believe that the Pathans are men "rightly struggling to be free" from the reported aggressions of a military oligarchy greedy of medals and C. B.'s. And thus it has come about that the British public, which loves to read of striking deeds of arms, which admires a flat stock market—which has an excessive hatred of any unnecessary interference with the liberty of any people—cries out with horror at the burning of an empty Pathan village, but hears with acclamation that 16,000 dervishes have been killed and wounded. And yet the fighting in the Soudan lasted two and a half hours, while the fighting in Tirah

NEVER CEASED FOR TWO AND A HALF MONTHS.

[illegible]s of the two enemies and the conditions [illegible]ich both campaigns were waged are [illegible] home see only a striking victory on [illegible] in the other nothing strikingly [illegible]nated by the sight of a great [illegible]ising a chorus of indiscriminate acclamation, the public is careless of the fact that a great victory does not always come to those of Her Majesty's troops who in virtue of their long endurance of hardships and dangers, have perhaps deserved it most.

THE SOUDAN.

(1.) In the Soudan every preparation was made slowly and deliberately. Nothing was done in a hurry. When once the efficiency of the Egyptian army was clear, a forward move took place. The Sirdar chose his own time. As soon as a certain point had been reached in the advance southwards, a concentration of British troops began first to strengthen the line of communications, and then to strike the final blow. This concentration [illegible] August. For a whole year, the Sirdar knew exactly on what dates of August and September a full moon and a high Nile would favour his final advance. When all seemed favourable, the final move began. In a sense it is true to say that the preparations for the invasion of the Khalifa's country took fifteen years: the preparation and concentration for the invasion of Tirah took fifteen days. The Egyptian Army was always on a war footing. Commanded by tested officers, equipped with picked and tried transport, it had ample opportunities of testing its own efficiency. Thanks to an admirable Intelligence Department the Sirdar has always known just exactly how many British battalions, how much cavalry and artillery was the minimum essential for striking the decisive knock-out blow to "Mahdieh." Every sort of preparation was made with the utmost deliberation. The longer the Egyptian Government waited the weaker the Khalifa became: for every month some tribes wearied with his cruelty withdrew their allegiance. I need not remind you of the unfavourable circumstances under which the Tirah Expeditionary Force was mobilised and equipped, for they are too well known to you.

EASY TRANSPORT.

(2) In the Soudan a great water-way surrounded by desert afforded an impregnable line of communications which nothing could threaten. Compare a mule track like those in Tirah with a broad river up which modern gunboats, equipped with quick-firing guns and Maxims, tow large barges, and you see at once that the vital questions of transport and commissariat, on which everything depends, are comparatively easily solved in the Soudan, while on your frontier they are fraught with immense difficulties of which you now know only to much.

(3) The two divisions of the Nile Expeditionary Force marched from the point of final concentration Royan (south of the Shabluka Cataract) for about forty miles to the battlefield. They advaced on a broad formation such as it would be impossible to see in any other country in the world. I believe that the furthest scout on the right flank was ten miles from the Nile on the left flank. The force was not even in echelon of brigades or divisions. It was mainly in column of double companies in line of brigades. Even the baggage was in line behind. There was

PRACTICALLY NO REARGUARD:

merely a small company of the Camel Corps marked down stragglers. Contrast an advance on a front of ten miles with an advance in single file. The rate of progress in one case of each baggage unit was about two and a half miles an hour: in the other about two and a half miles a day, supposing no attack was made on the escort. The road along which the Sirdar passed was hundreds of miles broad, perfectly open and perfectly flat. All the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa could have advanced in line on it. You know what an advance in Tirah is like, so I need not remind you of it. Thus in the Soudan baggage was never late. Every man had what he needed as soon as he got into camp. Marches were never unduly prolonged. The gunboats, towing rations, were always to hand. And so not only did the men reach the battlefield in as efficient condition as it was possible for any white force to enjoy in the Soudan in the summer, but there was no loss of ammunition, or treasure-chests or of so many men "missing"—which all reads badly in the papers. (4) From the beginning to the end of the Nile Expedition

NOT A SINGLE SHOT WAS EVER FIRED INTO CAMP.

The men's sleep was never disturbed. No one was on picquet duty on a windy hill at momentary risk of being shot or rushed in the dark. The whole fighting lasted about two hours: hardly a shot was fired before, hardly one afterwards. When the battle was over the whole force bivouacked in around the city of the enemy. They were not entrenched. They were barely protected by a zareba. They were in a long straggling camp commanded by many mud-houses: these were not even occupied by the Sirdar's troops. Baggage and hospitals were posted wherever seemed most suitable to comfort. Considerations of defence had ceased to be entertained. After 11-30 on 2nd September the expedition was over. We ceased to be in an enemy's country. No enemy threatened, There was no enemy left. There is no need to indicate to you the striking contrast afforded by comparing the position of the Sirdar at Omdurman, and the position of General Lockhart at Maidan. Both Generals were in the heart of the enemy's country: and the invaders of Tirah had almost persuaded themselves that the expedition was over, and that all that remained was for the clans to come and hear the terms on which their submission would be considered. The clans did not come, and submit, because they knew the campaign had only just begun.

THE BATTLE ITSELF.

(5) A position was occupied by the Sirdar in which no enemy in the world except the dervishes would ever have dreamt of assaulting him. An absolutely open and unbroken fire surrounded the zareba for about three miles on three sides. On the other side the position was covered by the gunboats. On to this ideally perfect fire zone about 70 guns, 30 Maxims and 20,000 rifles were all ready to pour the most deadly missiles known to modern ingenuity.

Quem Deus etc.; it seemed as if the Khalifa was determined to do just exactly what would be the most certain thing to finish the campaign in an hour or two; for waves of men in calico shirts, armed many of them with rifles which they fired into the air for God to guide the bullet, many more with little more than sticks, and horsemen in chain armour, all came on in crowds—targets impossible to miss—and died in heaps. Could the Khalifa have given himself more into the hands of his enemies? Ignoring the fearful disadvantages under which he would have in any case been, even if he had been entrenched in Omdurman, he came out into the open where all the Sirdar's advantages were a hundredfold increased. Recall for a moment the tactics of the Afridis always there—never seen—almost certain of hitting a single man at 600 yards, forcing Sir W. Lockhart to play his game; and then imagine the spectacle of these dervishes, the bravest men on earth, rushing in thousands to certain destruction. As far as the British troops engaged were concerned

THE WHOLE FIGHT WAS A "BATTUE" NOT A BATTLE.

(6) The troops had been carried up the Nile in barges: they were landed for a few undisturbed marches. Excellent rations never failed. Everything passed off as peacefully and comfortably as on manœuvres. Then followed two hours' long range volley-firing—many of the men being scarcely under fire at all—the rest being under an irregular and ill-directed fire from a distance, and then the campaign was over as far as the British troops were concerned. Then the battalion which saw the least of what fighting there was, returned to London and received an enthusiastic reception. Truly nothing succeeds like success. Diplomatists and "the city" looked on at the operations in Tirah without the smallest interest. Cabinet Ministers are not perhaps too favourably disposed to encourage Indian frontier expeditions. These never strengthen their hold on the portfolios of office, while they afford frequent opportunities for the criticism of an Opposition. The public at large looked both to Sir William Lockhart and to Sir Herbert Kitchener to give them a striking victory. They hardly realised that a campaign in Tirah is an incessant series of skirmishes under circumstances most trying to the invaders. They had no reason to be interested in Tirah: they had reason to be interested in the Soudan. Perhaps they waited to applaud success in one case, while in the other they waited to exaggerate mistakes. Anyhow, you must own that Fame is a fickle goddess who is more quickly and easily propitiated in the Soudan than on the Indian frontier. To those who happen to have seen for themselves it is clear that public praise, deluging in an indiscriminate flood everything which has been connected with the recent operations on the Nile, cannot be highly valued except as a possible instigation to recruiting.

THE AWAKENING OF SIBERIA.

AN ENORMOUS FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE.

FROM time to time (writes a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) we read in the Press of Western Europe of the steady construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, of the discovery of gold, silver, copper, iron, and other minerals in that enormous Asiatic possession of Russia, which only a few years ago the majority of Englishmen believed to be little better than a vast region snow-bound and in the grip of ice for the greater part of the year. The construction of the Siberian Railway has, however, considerably modified this idea, and it is now generally known that Siberia contains climates as mild and salubrious as those that are to be found in many parts of Europe. The southern portions of the country, with their immense plains of virgin soil, and the Trans-Baikal and Amur regions, have a far better climate than many districts of European Russia, while, as regards fertility of the soil, they are far richer than many countries in Europe.

Thanks to the partial construction of the Siberian Railway, we have already practical evidence of this statement in the millions of quarters of Siberian grain that are now finding their way to the markets of Europe by the ports of the Baltic and Black Seas. The sudden and unexpected appearance of so great a quantity of grain from this new source is said to have been one of the main causes of the recent collapse of the Chicago and other grain speculaters, who appearently had not taken into account the fact that henceforth Siberia is to be one of the greatest granaries for supplying the needs of Europe. Notwithstanding the present existing difficulties of transport, large quantities of Siberian wheat are now being conveyed to the ports of Rostoff and Novo-Rossisk. In consequence of its excellent quality, and its peculiar suitability for making the finer kinds of bread, this grain is now being bought up by the grain merchants in preference to the grain grown in European Russia. If this is the case when the Siberian Railway is not yet completed, and when the difficulties of transport are so great, what will happen when the port of Novo-Rossisk has been put into direct communication with the Siberian Railway system by means of the newly-projected line, Czaritzin-Techoretz and Novo-Rossisk? The import[illegible] is doubly great, not only because by this route the [illegible]cultural produce of Siberia will find its way to Europ[illegible] also because it will deflect the great grain t[illegible] of the Volga basin to the Black Sea from the ports of the Baltic, which, strictly speaking, are not its natural outlet.

In a few years we shall see Siberian wheat, grown on the virgin steppes of Western and Southern Siberia, pouring into the market of Europe, and competing severely with the agricultural produce of the United States. This state of things bids fair to come about on account of the high quality of the Siberian grain, and also in view of its remarkably low cost of production. Grain in Southern Siberia is so plentiful and so cheap, the home demand being exceedingly small, that the crops are frequently allowed to rot in the fields. Cattle, eggs, milk, butter, and all kinds of agricultural produce are, for the same reason, wonderfully cheap. With the construction of branch lines to the Siberian Railway, these and other products will in time reach the European markets and find there a ready sale.

But while we may, in fact, regard Siberia as the future granary for Europe generally, we may also regard it as a great and promising market for English and American manufactured goods. In spite of the keen jealousy and enmity of the Moscow merchants, who have tried their utmost to monopolise the Siberian trade, English goods and merchandise are finding their way into the markets of Northern and Central Siberia, via the Kara Sea route, which was opened about five years ago by the untiring energy and foresight of the late Sir Robert Morier and the celebrated Polar explorer, Captain Wiggins, of Sunderland.

While English goods are reaching the heart of Siberia by means of those great natural waterways, the Lena and the Yenisei, enterprising Americans are turning their attention to the rich regions along the Amur and in the Trans-Baikal province, which, as is well known, are exceedingly rich in gold, iron, coal, and other minerals. These regions offer a great future to American industry, and, if Russian officialism does not bar the way, there is no reason why Eastern Siberia should not become in a comparatively short period one of the richest and most flourishing portions of the Tsar's empire. Blessed with a splendid climate and a fertile soil, which requires no artificial enrichment, it is capable of producing immense quantities of corn, fruit, and all kinds of cereals.

Snow seldom falls in the eastern portion of the Amur territory, or, if it does fall, remains but a very short time on the ground, Tigers of enormous size and other wild animals are perhaps somewhat of a drawback to its speedy colonisation, but the presence of such animals will probably attract rather than scare away many men of Anglo-Saxom origin. Travellers who have lately returned from this portion of the Russian Empire states that the Trans-Baikel region is already beginning to breathe with American life and enterprise. If the Americans and Japanese are allowed full play for their energies, Eastern Siberia will in a few years become more advanced and prosperous than the most prosperous portion of European Russia. Perhaps its very distance from St. Petersburg, with its deadening system of centralisation, may avert from it the fate that has already befallen so many once prosperous and rich provinces of European Russia.

Not alone for Siberia will its great railway have far-reaching effects; thousands of Chinese, Japanese, and other Orientals, who dread to cross the mysterious ocean, will avail themselves of this land route and thus flock to the markets of Nijni-Novgorod, and Moscow, and even to other centres of trade and industry in Europe beyond the confines of the Russian Empire, in order to purchase goods and to trade with the peoples of the West. The constant stream of cultured and enterprising men from Western Europe and America, passing through Russia and Siberia will, without a doubt, have a tremendous influence upon Russian political and commercial life and ideas. Like a great artery, the Siberian Railway will introduce life and movements into the undeveloped and semi-civilised Asiatic possessions of Russia. Siberia is only waiting for the quickening touch of capital and enterprise to spring into life and usefulness.

Mr. Arnot Reid, who has just travelled over the whole completed length of the Siberian Railway from Irkutsk to Moscow, a distance of 3200 miles, reports, in a long article in the *Times* (Oct. 29), that the time taken was three hours less than twelve days, and that the journey was made without a break save for two ferries. The discomforts attending a newly-built line ended at Krasnoyarsk, some 600 miles from Irkutsk. The line is on the same broad gauge as the rest of the Russian system, so that it is ready for military use. It is a single line, but if any doubt exists as to its military character, the fact that there are sidings every four miles ought to settle the point. One of the officials remarked to Mr. Reid: "We intend to be able to keep the line clear, lest we have to send an army over it." Mr. Reid says significantly that he is unable to think of China without thinking of the Siberian Railway.

IT generally happens that when the North-West Frontier is reported to be entirely peaceful some new squall is pretty certain to be at hand, remarks the *Pioneer*. Two days ago we stated that the district beyond the Malakand was quiet, and now it appears news has reached Simla, on Wednesday, from Major Deane, stating that the Mad Fakir with a following of 600 men has appeared at Mandari in the Azikhel country in Upper Swat. He is said to have proclaimed his intention of crossing the Swat River and attacking the Nawab of Dir, and of raising a disturbance in the Lower Swat Valley against British authorities. It is impossible to say whether this Mullah really means business, for news of his intentions to raise another *jihad* has more than [illegible] been received at Malakand during the past [illegible] nine months. His present venture may likew[illegible] to nothing, but one can never say what re[illegible] Swatis may make to his appeals to their [illegible] Major Deane is now at Chakdara, whe[illegible] placed to gain early and trustworthy i[illegible] is fortunate that the moveable colum[illegible] Malakand garrison is still in camp at [illegible] Valley, whence it can move in a [illegible] its presence should be required [illegible]

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ANOTHER pioneer of the telegraph has passed away in Mr. Latimer Clark. Although he seldom came before the public at large as a writer and lecturer, Mr. Clark was well known in scientific and literary circles as one of the leading electrical engineers. He began as a civil engineer, and was engaged on the Menai Bridge, but took up with the electric telegraph soon after its first appearance. It would require a volume to describe his career, which was varied and extensive. For a time he was in partnership with the famous Sir Charles Bright, who laid the first Atlantic cable, and in 1858 conjointly they patented a well-known composition for protecting submarine cables, which has been and is of great service. It is often called "Clark's Compound," but is properly "Bright's Compound," as it was really invented by Sir Charles, though patented in the names of Bright and Clark. Much will, no doubt, be learned about this part of Mr. Clark's life from the biography of Sir Charles Bright, by his brother, Mr. E. B. Bright, and his son, Mr. Charles Bright, F. R. S.E., which is to appear immediately.

Mr. Clark was engaged in the later Atlantic cable expeditions of the "sixties," and in many others, including the Indian lines. He was also a partner in the well-known firm of electrical engineers, Latimer Clark, Muirhead and Co., Westminster, and in the firm of consulting telegraph engineers, Clark, Forde and Taylor, of Popes Head-alley, E. C., who belong to the "ancienne noblesse" of the electrical profession, in its more exclusive days, and might be pardoned for looking on its recent widening "and levelling up," through the introduction of the telephone and electric light, as an irruption of barbarism. Mr. Clark had a world-wide fame as the inventor of a standard cell or battery, and methods of electrical testing. He was author of several works, and owned one of the best scientific libraries, which includes many rare books, and is to become the property of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he was an ex-President.

According to the "Journal d'Agriculture," Mr. Dickson and Professor Malpeux, of Berthonval, Pas-de-Calais, finds that molasses mingled with their fodder tends to fatten sheep, pigs, cows, and horses; to increase the supply of milk, butter, and cheese (though this does not of itself warrant the recommendation of molasses as food for milch cows). The treacle makes dry fodder like straw appetising and easy to digest.

The "Feigoa Sellowiana" is a new fruit-tree from La Plata which the French have introduced into Provence. It grows ten or twelve feet high, and the egg-shaped fruit has a sweet flavour resembling pine-apple.

Bismarck's brain is perhaps the heaviest on record. The weight was estimated at 58 ounces, or 1,867 grammes, whereas Cuvier's weighed 1,830, Byron's 1,807, Kant's 1,650, Schiller's 1,630, and Dante's 1,420 grammes. The average for European adult man is 1,380 grammes. It should be said, however, that the weight of Bismarck's brain is only calculated from head measurements, and, therefore, we cannot affirm that it makes the record. Byron had a large brain, yet observers describe his head as rather small, and it is possible that Bismarck, with a large head, may have had a disproportionately small brain. Bismarck's head was of the broad, or Celtic, type, which has a larger capacity than the long Teutonic type, but this fact does not necessarily mean that the Celtic type is the more intellectual, though some maintain that it does.

It is stated by an observer of pure atmospheres that microbes are absent from the air of the Swiss mountains at a height of 2,000 ft.

The Glacial Period in the British Isles has been referred to the absence of an isthmus of Panama allowing the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to unite, and preventing a Gulf Stream from warming our western coasts. According to Mr. R. T. Hill, however, as far back as the Jurassic period in geology there was very little waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific at Panama, and in the later oligocene period the isthmus was already in existence. His evidence is based on the fauna of the region. Apparently the Glacial Period in Britain, then, was due to another cause.

The "Archiv fur Religionswissenschaft" has an article by Dr. Krauss, of Vienna, on the phenomena of trance, inspiration, and suggestion in religions. Such trances are voluntary or involuntary, and have much to do with the ethnology of religions. Dr. Krauss gives some interesting examples from the Slavic people not surpassed by the Yogin of India, or the high priest of Nagualism, and reveal quite exceptional and inexplicable physical and mental powers.

The real "Cyrano de Bergerac," although he was not quite the character that M. Rostand has depicted in his play, had a very prominent nose. Apparently, he was by no means so "touchy" about it as the fictitious Cyrano, for in his "Voyage to the Moon" (an imitation of Lucian's "Trip to the Moon," and a forestalling of Jules Verne's tale) he speaks of men in the moon having faces which served as dials. On their looking towards the sun the shadow of their noses falling across their teeth marked the hour. Another ingenious idea of Cyrano predicts the phonograph, or book that speaks its contents.

It is, however, one thing to insult one's own nose and another to hear it insulted by a third party; and, like enough, Cyrano fought more than one duel to vindicate the honour of his *nez*. Had he lived in our day he might have had it put to rights by a surgeon. According to the "Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift," Dr. Joseph recently reduced and trimmed a nose which was the butt of all who saw it. The superfluous cartileges, flesh, and bone were skilfully removed, and the owner, whose life was formerly a burden to him, is now in the best of spirits.

A cause of the poor execution done by Spanish troops in Cuba, especially at Guantanamo and Santiago, has been revealed by an officer of the U. S. gunboat Montgomery, who found a large quantity of Mauser cartridges loaded with balls of wood and hair instead of metal, and charged with a mere pinch of gunpowder. Through the treacherous greed of some contractor, the poor Spanairds were sacrificed, and if both the Army and Navy were equipped with such ammunition, both Cervera and Teral were amply justified (the officer thinks) in surrendering as they did.

Rats and rabbits are becoming a plague in the Aryores. The rats now attack fruits such as oranges, bananas, grapes, and infest the granaries. The rabbits are destorying the vineyards. Moreover, pigs run wild, and have nearly exterminated the partridges by eating their young. The "Islands of the Blest" are in a quandary as to how they should remove the curse.

Professor Winchell, of Minneapolis, U. S., considers the greenstone of Minnesota the oldest known rock, and as representing the original crust of the earth. The lower series of it is purely igneous, the upper, or "clastic," series consists of greenstone, more silicious rocks, conglomerates, &c., more or less altered by heat. Hitherto it has been supposed that the Laurentian granite and igneous rocks of Canada were the oldest rocks. The silica and potash of the upper greenstones of Minnesota bespeak, he thinks, a primeval alkaline ocean with silica in solution. From this ocean comes the great stock of the world's potash in the Archæan rocks.

The Marquis de Nadaillac refers the common tendency to flock into the towns to a belief that more money and more amusement is to be found there. At the same time he points out that mortality is greater and natality less, marriage rarer, illegitimate unions rifer, mental alienation, suicide, and criminality more frequent in the towns than in the country. The remedy of the marquis for this destructive centralisation is to teach men that "life has a nobler aim than material enjoyment and gain."

Simple Fire-extinguishers can be produced by anybody at a slight cost, says "Technische Berichte." Dissolve twenty pounds of common salt and ten pounds of sal-ammoniac in thirty litres of water and fill the mixture in quart bottles of thin glass. The extinguishers thus prepared are highly suitable to smother small fires. The bottles, which should be securely corked up and sealed, to prevent the contents from evaporating, are thrown into the flames of the starting fire or its immediate vicinity with enough vehemence to cause them to break.

"Did it ever occur to you," said a chemist to a writer in the "Albany Telegram," what a remarkable and unique process the blacking of boots is? You see, we smear the boot with a preparation of bone-black, which is entirely devoid of lustre, and then by the friction of a dry brush make it shine like the sun. There is not another process like this anywhere in the arts, so far as I know, and I never read anywhere any scientific explanation of the process. My solution of the seeming mystery lies in the fact that a diamond is [illegible]ing but crystallised carbon. The blacking is [illegible] more than carbon paste, and the friction of a [illegible]ush being one of the most efficient methods of [illegible] electricity has the effect of crystallising [illegible] of the blacking. As soon as this is done [illegible]overed with millions of infinitely small [illegible]d, of course begins to shine as a mass of [illegible]ld. Of course, this is not a perfect [illegible] the phenomenon. What part the [illegible] of the blacking play, and especially [illegible] blacking must be moistened, I

THE EMPRESS-REGENT OF CHINA.

A WOMAN BORN TO RULE.

AMONG the articles in *Blackwood's Magazine* for November is an excellent one on the Empress-Regent of China. The most interesting personage in China during the past thirty years (says the writer) has been and still is without doubt the lady whom we style Empress-Dowager. She was never Empress, not even as Imperial consort, having been but the secondary wife of Hsien Feng, the Emperor who fled from his capital on the approach of the Anglo-French forces in 1860. But she took the title as the mother of that ill-starred monarch's heir, in which capacity she was allowed to share with the widow proper the Regency during the minority of the Emperor Tung Chih (or Che, for there is no agreement as to the transliteration of Chinese sounds). There was no ambiguity about the Empress-Regent. No veil was thick enough to hide her character. Her career has been consistent, and she remains what she often been called, the "only man in the empire." Possessed by three passions, of which the two having pelf and power for their object have survived the more transient one, and still gather strength with advancing years, the portrait of Her Majesty that is most intelligible to the European comprehension is that which represents her as a counterpart of Catherine II. What she might have been with Catherine's Christian education, and unhandicapped by enforced seclusion, it would be idle to guess. It may, indeed, seem strange that a woman so endowed would have been content to pass her life behind the screen; but there have been many masterful women before her to whom the "purda" offered but a flimsy obstacle to the exercise of their power. An intense curiosity has always been one of her marked characteristics, a feeling which she has taken every means convenient to her station to gratify.

After the assumption of power by the Emperor Tung-chih in 1873, a meeting took place between the Regents, his guardians. The senior Empress sent a message to her Imperial sister proposing an official meeting in a certain pavilion in the palace. After the ceremonial courtesies, the Eastern Empress said she had sought the interview because their common task had now been fulfilled, and it was fitting that they should lay down their office and take formal leave of each other. For her part she added, she was well pleased to be relieved of the responsibility. She was also gratified that they two had been able to work so long in harmony for the welfare of the young Emperor and the State. So far well, but the lady had a postscript to add, in the manner which is a stock device in plays and novels. She produced the private will of their late husband, and disclosed for the first time to her sister the powers which she had kept dormant these dozen years. "Now," she said, "there is no further use for such a document," whereupon she burned it before the eyes of the Western Empress. This dramatic scene made a terrible impression on the Empress-mother. She was not converted by it, but changed, giving way to sudden hatred of the deceased Emperor who mistrusted her, and to the woman who had been made the confidante of that distrust. How her relations to her ex-colleague in the regency, and even to her own son, were affected by this humiliating discovery can only be conjectured. What is known is that neither of them long survived the incident, and much speculation has been built on the sequence of events.

The crisis in her fate, as was anticipated, arrived on the present Emperor's coming of age, marriage, and assumption of the Government. Would the Regent frankly resign or still cling to power? and if so, by what means and under what pretext! The Regent entered into a private treaty with the Emperor whereby, in making over to him full powers, she specifically reserved to herself certain articles, twenty-five in number; and she retained in her possession a most important seal, without which the Emperor's authority could never be complete. It is this convention, signed, sealed, and delivered, between Emperor and Regent that is at the bottom of the struggle and the defeat of the weaker party, which has been announced within the last month.

The practical conclusion of the whole matter for us is that, be her motives, character, and sentiments what they may, the Usurper is de facto sovereign by virtue of her force of will and the absence of capable rivals. All hopes of a manly reign were years ago abandoned, when the promise of the young Emperor began to unfold. Effeminate, vicious, and without character, the Sovereign was born to be a puppet in the hands of stronger men. He has, moreover, been in bad hands. His tutor and chief adviser is a reactionary, ignorant of affairs to a surprising degree, not beyond hope of conversion and enlightenment perhaps; but when the welfare of the State has to wait for the education of an old man—Saul becoming Paul—the case is rather hopeless. As to the reform schemes recently promulgated, the announcement was enough to make the judicious grieve. A few hours' conversation with a visionary, and then a root-and-branch reform that would make the heart of the stoutest Radical stand still! Does the monarch know his own country? Here in England, the cradle of reform, it would take fifty years and half a dozen Royal Commissions to reform one Government office; and this amiable young man, without knowledge or experience, proposes to revolutionise at one stroke an empire ten times our size and the most conservative of all States. It was about time the Dowager stepped in to recover her twenty-five points, and perhaps seventy-five more which were not reserved. The quality of the Empress's rule—for we may now call her so without affix—can only be judged by what it was during the Regency, when she was at the head of every movement that partook of the character of reform. Foreign diplomacy has failed, for want of a definite centre of volition and sensation to act upon. It had no fulcrum for its lever. Hence only force has ever succeeded in China. With a woman like the Empress might it not be possible really to transact business?

THE STORY OF THE MAINE.

BY HER COMMANDER.

THE November number of the *Century Magazine* contains the first past of a paper from the pen of Captain Charles Dwight Sigsbee, U.S.N., who was commander of the battleship Maine, which was blown up in Havana Harbour. "Until the night of the explosion" (he says) "nothing whatever was develped to show that there was any special need for extreme vigilance. Many people visited the ship, chiefly in parties. It is probable that nearly all were Cubans. There were chiefly representatives of the refined class in Havana, who took great pride in visiting the ship—more, perhaps, than I could have wished in view of the situation. There must have been three or four hundred of them on board from time to time. They were warmly demonstrative towards us, and at first were inclined to ask us to return their visits. I believe some of the Maine's officers took advantage of their invitations; but I always explained that my position in Havana was a delicate one, that I desired to know socially both the Spaniards and the Cubans, but that I should not feel free to accept hospitalities until the Spanish people first showed a willingness to accept the hospitalities of the ship. I often made inquiries in a rather jocular way as to the politics of the ladies who visited the ships. The ladies pointed out to me visitors of different shades of opinion, but I have my doubts whether any of them were really in simpathe with the Spaniards. I let it be known everywhery that it would please me greatly to entertain the Spanish people on board and made considdrable effort to bring about the desired result, but without success. It was evident the Spaniards would not visit us socially; they would do their official duty but would not go beyond it.

"I finally decided to make a very special effort. I knew two charming young Spanish ladies of American descent on their mother's side. Both were engaged to be married to Spanish army officers. Their father had been a Spanish officer. All their associations had been in Spanish military circles. They assured me it was a mistake to suppose that the Spaniards would not visit us in a friendly way. To demonstrate their view they offered to bring aboard the Maine, on a certain day, a party of Spanish officers. The ladies came at the appointed time their mother being one of the party; but with them there was only one Spanish officer, and he was in what we might call a civil branch of the army. Each lady gave a somewhat different excuse for the absence of the officers, which only served to make it clear that the officers would not come at all, and that there was a general understanding that the ship should not be visited by Spanish officers, except officially. I then believed that I had made all the efforts that was proper to put the visit of the Maine on a friendly plane socially. I made no effort thereafter beyond continuing to make it known in a general way that Spaniards would be welcomed. For about two days after the arrival of the Main, her officer were not permitted to go ashore; after that they went freely, day and night. During the whole visit the crew remained on board, with the exception of an occasional visit to the shore, on duty, by some well-trusted petty officer. I regretted very much to retain the crew on board, because it had been my custom to give liberty freely before visiting Havana. Even the bum-boatman did not seem to care especially for the custom of the men, doubtless because of the undercurrent of feeling against us. The crew never complained—not in a single instance that I am aware of; they took the situation philosophically. I myself drove through the streets of Havana, day or night, entirely alone, just as I liked, without hindrance of any kind. To all outward appearance Havana was as orderly a city as I have ever seen.

"Before reciting the details immediately connected with the destruction of the Maine, it may be said that I did not expect she would be blown up, either from interior or exterior causes, although precautions were taken in both directions. Nevertheless, I believed that she could be blown up from the outside, provided a sufficient number of persons of evil disposition, and with the conveniences at hand, were free to conspire for the purpose. It was necessary to trust the Spanish authorities in great degree for protection from without. I believe that the primary cause of the destruction of the Maine was an explosion under the bottom of the ship, as reported by the court of inquiry. How it was produced, or whether it was produced by any body intentionally, I do not know; therefore I have carefully avoided accusation."

THE CHINESE MINISTER ON ARBITRATION.

THE Hon. W. Pember Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, presided, on Nov. 2, at the dinner and debate of the Article Club. Among those present were the Chinese Minister, Lord Russell of Killowen, the Bishop of Hereford, Sir John Gorst, and Sir Charles Dilke.

The debate, on "Compulsory Arbitration in Labour Disputes," was opened by the Chairman, who said that the conclusion that they had come to in New Zealand was that every attempt to deal with this matter by half measures had utterly failed, that every sort of endeavour by the State and philantropic individuals to bring employers and employed together had been foredoomed to failure. He was quite ready to believe that those who framed the English Conciliation Act went as far as they thought they could go, but he could not help believing that so long as human passions were what they were, any attempt to settle labour disputes by voluntary or optional means was doomed to failure from its birth. In New Zealand alone had any attempt been made to go further. In New Zealand there was now no locking out or calling out of men in labour dispute. If a union opened a dispute it simply filed a statement of claim in the office of the nearest district conciliation board. That board passed on the notice to the employers concerned, and invited them to appear before it. The board was composed of representatives of the trade unions and the employers, with a chairman. If one of the parties declined to accept its recommendations there was an appeal to a higher tribunal, composed of a Judge of the Supreme Court, with two assessors, one representing the employers, and one the trade union. This Court could compel the acceptance of their decision, though they were not obliged to do so. This law was passed four years ago. About forty cases had been settled under it. He did not claim any more for this Act than that it showed that such an Act could be successfully worked, and that the prosperity of a country, instead of being affected deleteriously by it, might be increased. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Gorst said his views coincided with those of the chairman. People seldom considered the interests of that party which, after all, had most interest in labour disputes—he meant the general public. It seemed to him that the general public had an indefeasible right to interfere if it thought it expedient to do so. He did not see why a local arbitration board, as well as an appeal board, should not be established in Great Britain, something on the lines of those established in New Zealand. While, however, the members of trade unions in England were as intelligen[illegible] those in New Zealand, or anywhere else, t[illegible]ed a very small minority of the general wo[illegible] country.

Sir C. Dilke said he had the [illegible]iration for the labour legislation of New [illegible] from the labour point of view, as it a[illegible]untry, he had always had great do[illegible]om of adopting a system of compuls[illegible]

The Bishop of Hereford said [illegible] the look-out were anachronisms in a civilised constitutional country.

The Chinese Minister remarked that his views were those of the chairman. He could only wish that compulsory arbitration could be extended to disputes other than labour disputes. Force was no remedy. The only remedy for an evil was the removal of the cause of the evil. Labour disputes were almost unknown in his country. He did not claim that the Chinese capitalist and labourer were on more friendy terms than those in England; but he looked on labour disputes, not only as an evil, but rather as an indication of the high standard to which the industry of a country had attained. The cause of this evil, so far as he knew, lay in the adoption of certain mottoes by the leaders of the modern trade unionism, which they were every day trying to inculcate into the minds of the working classes. Those mottoes were, first, that the working classes must disregard entirely the interests of the customer or the employer, and, secondly, that the capitalist or employer was the real enemy of the employes, and that they must therefore distrust him accordingly. His advice of the remedy of this social evil was the contradiction of these mottoes by the capitalist, not only by words, but by facts.

Sir Horace Tozer said that after having studied the question for a number of years he was of opinion that it would be advisable for British statesmen to proceed with caution in this matter. He did not see how awards could be enforced.

Mr. "Ben" Tillett observed that the success of the measure of compulsion in New Zealand was due to the fact that certain economic elements existed there which did not exist in this country. Speaking as a so-called agitator, he knew that many of his colleagues and friends in the labour movement were very much opposed to compulsory arbitration, but he had the courage of his opinions, and on this point he differed from them. He repudiated the suggestion that the working man maliciously desired to destroy the trade of the country. No greater libel or more malignant lie was ever uttered. (Cries of "Question" and "Order".) They did not know the workman. (Cheers and laughter.) Referring to the remarks of the Chinese Minister, he said he did not admire the Chinese workman. ("Order", order, and "Sit down".) The Chinese Minister thought trade unionists were unfair to capital. That was not the truth. As Englishmen they would not be libelled by such a statement. (Cries of "Question.") He maintained that if the trader claimed a right to get the best price in the market for a pound of butter or a battleship, the workman had an equal right to claim the best price for his labour.

Lord Russell, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said in his weighty speech the Chinese Minister touched one note too often forgotten in these controversies, and that was that the masters should have a sympathetic regard for the interests of the men and that the men should have an honest and just regard for the interests of the employer.

MR. HOOLEY'S BANKRUPTCY.

FURTHER ALLEGATIONS.

"£10,000 TO PARTY FUNDS."

IN the Bankruptcy Court, on Nov. 2, before Mr. Registrar Hood, the public examination of Mr. E. T. Hooley was resumed. After giving details as to a deal in Humber Company's shares and the promotion of the United Ordnance and Engineering Company, in regard to which he said a commission note for £20,000 was given to Sir W. Marriott for the introduction of Mr. McCalmont and Sir Weetman Pearson, the debtor said the next company with which he was concerned was the Peterson Cycle Company. The share capital was £250,000, and there was no issue to the public. He sold some shares, but was obliged to buy back under threats, many of which the market price had fallen to nil. Sir Blundell Maple one of the purchasers, said he would give him an hour to pay back £10,000, or would take means to obtain his expulsion from the Carlton Club. He paid Sir B. Maple the money, which was what that gentleman had given for the shares. He had also dealings in the shares with Lord Churchill, Mr. J. W. M. Webb, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Westmacott, Lord Dunraven, and others. Some of the books relating to these transactions had, he believed, been destroyed by his secretaries, but without his consent. In regard to the British Embroidery Machine Company, started in July, 1897, he had dealings with Sir J. Renals and Lord Ashburton. The debtor proceeded to give evidence respecting the promotion of the Hooley-Jameson Syndicate, and his partnership and other transactions with Lord Ashburton, Mr. Pape, Mr. B. Hinde, Mr. F. Cuthbert, Mr. Wootton, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Arthur Du Cros. He was elected a member of the Carlton Club, having paid Sir W. Marriott £1000 for the purpose in March, 1897, and he gave two cheques for £5000 towards the party funds. He had paid £1000 to Mr. Frank Harris, of the *Saturday Review*, to settle a matter with a Mr. Black, who had been threatening to blackmail him. After the debtor had given some further evidence relating to his connection with the *Sun* newspaper, the inquiry was adjourned till Nov. 7. [Sir J. B. Maple, Sir W. Marriott, and others have sent disclaimers to the Press relative to Mr. Hooley's statements concerning them.]

MR. RUCKER FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

Mr. Justice Wright, sitting in Bankruptcy had before him, on Nov. 1, an application to commit Mr. Martin Rucker for contempt of Court for having endeavoured to induce Mr. E. T. Hooley to give false evidence at his public examination, and offered him money for the purpose. Mr. Hooley had stated that Mr. Rucker had approached him on behalf of the directors of the Humber Cycle Company with offers of £3000 if he would contradict a statement he had previously made, and say that a sum of £56,000 which he had paid to the directors had nothing to do with the Humber Company, but related to dealings he had had with them in regard to other transactions. Immediately after Mr. Hooley had given this evidence Mr. Allbutt, the secretary of the Humber Company, sent a telegram to one of the directors as follows:—"Given away absolutely, including the attempt to square." Affidavits from Mr. Rucker, and Mr. Baker chairman of the Humber Company, were now read, positively denying that any attempt had been made to influence Hooley's evidence or to induce him to do anything other than speak the truth, and stating that in consideration of his doing so an understanding was come to that a sum of £1,500 should be contributed by Mr. Rucker and three of the directors, to be given to Mrs. Hooley. On Nov. 2, his Lordship, after reviewing the evidence, said that without acting on Hooley's evidence he could not resist the conclusion that Mr. Rucker offered money to Mr. Hooley to induce him to be silent as to inconvenient topics, and was therefore guilty of an endeavour by bribing to induce Mr. Hooley to suppress evidence which it was his duty to give. He fined Mr. Rucker £200, and ordered him to pay the costs of the motion.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Nov. 1.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut M S B Gubbins resigns his commission

6th Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut C S Platt, from 4th Sherwood Foresters, Derbyshire Regt, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut R L C Wilkinson transferred to the Indian Staff Corps

1st Dragoons—Qmr Sergt F Burch to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Capt J W M Wood transferred to the Corps of Military Mounted Police

8th Hussars—Capt H Greathed about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under Article 508, Royal Warrant July 18, 1898

9th Lancers—Lieut T M H Kincaid-Smith is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

20th Hussars—Capt N Legge, D S O, to be Major, vice T R Weston retired

Regimental Districts—Col J F Hilton on completion of his period of service in command of the 34th Regimental District, Border Regt, is placed on half pay. Col G S Burton 9th Regimenalt District, Norfolk Regt, is placed on retired pay

Buffs East Kent Regt—Capt F D J Annesley retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Sergt G A Stevens from 2nd Dragoons to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut V Henry promoted

Norfolk Regt—Super Lieut J W V Carroll to be Lieutenant vice L H Abbot transfered to the Indian Staff Corps

Royal Irish Regt—Sec Lieut W H Joiner is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Capt C H Vigors who has vacated that appointment

Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Lieut C V Edwards is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Lieut J G Chaplin to be Adjutant vice Capt W M Bliss whose period of Service in that appointment has expired

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt T E Clarke to be Adjutant vice Capt F G Jones whose period of service in that appointment has expired

Border Regt—Major R W Andrews, Governor of a Military Prison, is removed from the regt in accordance with the provisions of Article 91a, Royal Warrant, July 18, 1898, Capt B Grant retires on retired pay

Royal Sussex Regt—Major B D A Donne to be Lieut Col, vice G L Thomson, deceased

Welsh Regt—Lieut F H Howe is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

Manchester Regt—Lieut W P E Newbigging to be Adjutant vice Capt A W Marden, who resigns that appointment

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Lieut L T Stockwell is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—The undermentioned Captains to be Majors on augmentation:—J S Ewart M S Riach. The undermentioned officers to be Captains:—Capt C Mitchell Innes from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians vice J S Ewart, Lieut A Cameron in succession to Major M S Riach Adjutant of Volunteers, Lieut L O Græme Adjutant to complete establishment. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—A Horne vice A Cameron, A J C Murdoch on augmentation

Connaught Rangers—Lieut P T Horton to be Adjutant vice Lieut C V Isacke who vacates that appointment

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—The undermentioned Gentleman Cadets from the R M College to be Second Lieutenants—W W Seymour vice L W Nelson, deceased B E Lethbridge, vice the Hon E G Boyle deceased

West India Regt—Lieut E J Pomeroy to be Adjt, vice Major K S C Kennedy who vacated that appointment on promotion

Army Service Corps—Lieut A E Delavoye, to be Capt, vice J Boulger, deceased

The undermentioned First Class Staff Sergeant Majors to be Quarter Masters with the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—J Gourlay vice Hon Lieut S Reid retired, H Archer vice Hon Capt A Johnston retired

Staff—Major W H Rycroft 11th Hussars to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and also for Instruction vice Major C a Court, the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own who has vacated that appointment, Major F S Robb, from half pay to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters vice Major the Hon A H Henniker Major Coldstream Guards who vacates that appointment, Capt D Henderson Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to be a Staff Captain at Headquarters

Indian Army—Col E P Mainwaring Bengal Infantry is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Army Veterinary Dept—The undermentioned Vet Capts to be Vet Majors—T A Killick, J B Savage.

Half-Pay—The undermentioned Majors to be Lt Cols—F R P Kane, from the East Surrey Regt P H H Massy, from 6th Dragoon Guards.

Memoranda—Major Gen F S Russell, CMG, is placed on retired pay. Lt Col and Brevet Col C T Peyton, half-pay retires on retired pay Lieut J A Burdon, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst acting as Commandant of the Royal Niger Constabulary. Riding Master and Hon Lieut H Dibble, 7th Hussars, is granted the honorary rank of Capt.

Reserve of Officers—W E Warde, Esq. late Captain 4th Devonshire Regt, to be Capt: Capt W F Dick, 3rd V B Essex Regt, to be Lieut, Lieut R A A Jenkins, having resigned his commission in the Volunteer forces, ceases to belong to the Reserve of Officers.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt H G Thompson MD, FRCSI, to be Surgeon Major; Surg Lieut E U F Mac W Bourke, 18th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Surgn Lieut

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS

Captains—J E Bearcroft, to Philomel Dec 1 F S Inglefield to Devastation Dec 8 C G Chapman, to Wildfire, for Desperate A G M Meredyth, to Victory, for Flying Fish J I Graham, to Vivid, for Panther Nov 3

Commander—F W Kennedy, to Vivid, for R N Barracks, for drafting duties Nov 29

Lieutenants—W R Wallis, to Pembroke N for service with ships of Fleet Reserve Oct 27 H G Vereker, to Alexandra T C D Carpendale, to Trafalgar G H Mac I Edwards, to Trafalgar, A D M Cherry, to Thunderer, J E Drummond G and W B Wilkinson, to Howe E A Thomas, to Galatea H F P Sinclair T and A S Littlejohns, to Sans Pareil F A Whitehead, to Benbow G L Leith, to Collingwood A A Edwards and G P Bevan, to Colossus, M H Coobe G and R Bellis, R N R, to Nile Oct 29 C A Severn N and R H R MacKay, to Brisk Nov 10 W T P Wilson, to Wildfire, for Snapper F W Kinnahan, to Victory, for Star, A Halsey, to Vivid for Seal Nov 3 J R Lay, to Stork Nov 2

Lieutenants, R N R—A F L Atwood and F W Roberts, to Rodney undated W F Andrewes, to Alexandra, G W Wellburn, to Trafalgar W G Churchill, to Thunderer C K Sergent, to Howe J C Kerkham, to Galatea W T Clifford, to Sans Pareil A A Philbrick, and A Greenstock to Benbow, F W Bate to Collingwood, E H Bate, to Colossus, H W Mead to Nile, all for training G R Hudson, to Rodney Oct 29 P A H Underwood, to Brisk Nov 10 the last thirteen acting W L B Molyneux and T N Keen to Severn, C G Guy a, to Melampus Nov 1

Sub-Lieutenants—D W H Gordon, to Wildfire for Desperate R G Hobson, to Victory, for Flying Fish H A B Woollaston to Vivid for Partridge Nov 3 T J Hardinge, to Jackal Nov 10 T H F Carey to Melampus Nov 2 F E Seymour, to Gleaner N Nov 8

Sub-Lieutenant, R N R—J D Keatinge, to Collingwood for training Oct 29

Midshipman—J G P Ingham to Snapper temporarily Nov 3

Fleet Engineer—S G Follett to Devastation Nov 8.

Chief Engineers—E J Edgar to Brisk Nov 19, E F Sparks to Philomel Oct 1, E A Short to Vivid for Sharpshooter Nov 7, A Hart to Pembroke additional for gun and torpedo boats, H T Liversedge to Severn for Circe Oct 29.

Engineers—P L D Upen to Brisk Nov 10, F Barter to Devastation Nov 8, L Backler to Buzzard in lieu of a chief engineer Nov 29.

Assistant Engineers—W S Reid to Centurion Oct 27, M C Johnson to Devastation, J S Sanders to Thunderer Nov 8, A Brown to Philomel Oct 1, J C Pearson to Buzzard Nov 29, J F Shaw to Devastation Nov 8, P Pollard to Philomel for disposal Oct 1, J H Harrison to Rodney, A Evans to Howe, J F Bell and A L Picton to Trafalgar, B F Freeman to Nile, T G Coomber and R B Davies to Thunderer Oct 29, the last nine probationary, W H Roseveare to Galatea, A C Hall to Australia, A E Cock to Alexandria, C de F Messervy to Colossus A W Coleman to Sans Pariel, J Sands to Benbow Oct 29.

Artificer Engineer—T J Wells to Melampus for Gossamer Oct 1.

Staff Surgeons—J Sugrue M D to Devastation Nov 8, H W G Doyne to Collingwood Nov 1.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—E Baily M B at Oban Oct 13,

Chief Officers—J G Fletcher to Collingwood as inspecting officer at Ballyher division Oct 10 H Smith to Rodney additional for command of Cockchafer, W Hicks to Galatea for command of Rose,

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralety Oct 21—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1 1881 staff Surgeon J L Aherne B A has been allowed to withdraw from her Majesty's naval service with a gratuity.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieuts W R Holmes and H Tronson to be Lieutenant.

Oct 25—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majestys, Order in Council of Nov 28 1887 Lieut M W Portman has been authorised to assume the rank of Retired Commander The undermentioned gentleman to be a Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet under the provision's of Her Majestys Order in Council of June 29 1895 and Aug 9 1898—Sub Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve W Woolle Assist Engr A Olver has been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet

Oct—Royal Marine Light Infrany—Major J W Robyns has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colnoel by Brevet under the provisions of Her Majestys Order in Council of March 13, 1883

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub Lieut F H FitzRoy has been confirmed as Sub Lieutenant

Oct 28—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majestys Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Capt R F Hammick has been placed on the Retired List of his rank,

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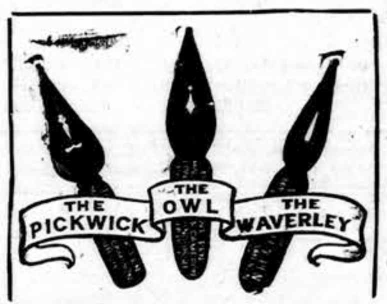

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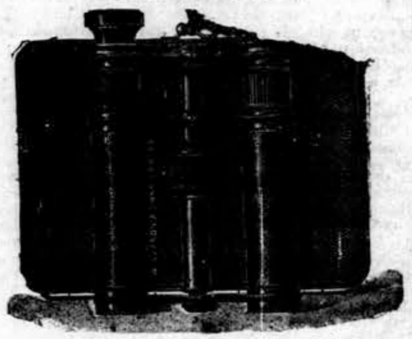

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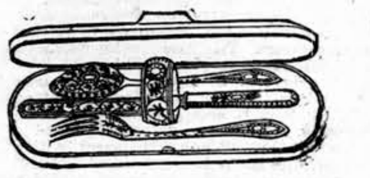

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